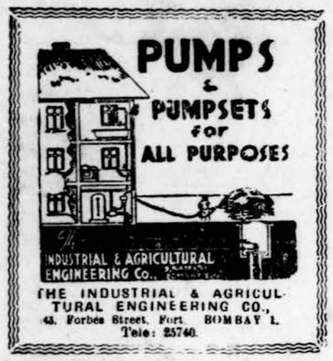

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 133 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Textile Wages Below Living Standard!

FAR-REACHING REFORMS PROPOSED

Bombay Committee's 'Monumental Work'

NEW LABOUR CODE GOES INTO COLD-STORAGE

Govt. Not To Act On Proposals Till Agreement Is Reached With Other Centres

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"The Committee submitted its final report on the other terms of reference on July 27, 1940. The report, which has been released for publication to-day, is a monumental work of 500 pages. It covers the whole organisation of the textile industry and some of its recommendations affect labour in other industries and its recommendations and discussions cover matters of vital interest to industry and labour not only in this province but in the whole of India.

"As a whole the proposals aim at providing standards for workers at a considerable cost both to the Government and to the textile industry.

"Before they can be adopted in whole or in part, it is necessary to achieve some agreement with other industrial provinces and states, since the adoption of higher standards in one Province only is likely to be a handicap to industry and employment in that Province", so say the Government of Bombay on the report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee in the course of a communique issued by the Director of Information.

The following is the text of the Communique:—

"The Textile Labour Inquiry Committee was appointed in October, 1937, by the Government of Bombay to investigate the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connection with the textile industry in this Province.

INTERIM REPORT

The Committee submitted an interim report on February 11, 1938, on one of the terms of reference, namely, "whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages could be given in any occupation, unit or centre of the industry pending the conclusion of the Committee's work." This report was published by the Government on February 14, 1938, and, as a result, the industry has already granted in all centres the increase in wages recommended by the Committee. Since then the workers have also been granted dearness allowance to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living resulting from the war.

CAUSE OF DELAY

The Committee submitted its final report on the other terms of reference on July 27, 1940. The report, which has been released for publication to-day, is a monumental work of 500 pages. It covers the whole organisation of the textile industry and some of its recommendations affect labour in other industries, and its recommendations and discussions cover matters of vital interest to industry and labour not only in this Province but in the whole of India. The Government has carefully considered the most appropriate date for releasing the report and the delay in doing so has been influenced by the following factors.

The Committee's findings and recommendations cover a wide field of subjects and they fall into various groups classified according to whether action is to be taken by the Central or the Provincial Government, by the employers alone, or by labour, or by a close co-operation between the two.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain of the Committee's findings, such as those on the living wage standard and unemployment insurance, must, under the present economic conditions in the country, be considered as of purely theoretical value and academic interest. Some of the Committee's recommendations, e.g., those on sickness insurance, holidays with pay, etc., are of an All-India rather than of a provincial character and relate, moreover, to subjects which have already been discussed at the two conferences of Labour Ministers convened by the Government of India at Delhi in 1940 and 1941. The recommendations relating to such subjects as the establishment of committees for rationalisation and standardisation of wages, the formation of trade boards and labour courts and the establishments of employment exchanges will have to be subjected to close and careful consideration before any action can be taken on them. Some of the Committee's recommendations are not of great importance at the moment although they may become so at the conclusion of the war.

What Govt. Will Do

"As a whole the proposals aim at providing standards for workers at a considerable cost both to the Government and to the textile industry.

Before they can be adopted in whole or in part, it is necessary to achieve some agreement with other industrial Provinces and States, since the adoption of higher standards in one Province only is likely to be a handicap to industry and employment in that Province.

Bombay is already ahead of other Provinces in its labour legislation and welfare work and the time has come to urge the advance of other parts of India, 'pari passu', with Bombay, if the industry in this Province is not to suffer from the imposition of burdens from which industries elsewhere are free.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL

As regards the Committee's proposal for the appointment of an All-India Council to co-ordinate work on industrial problems, a first step in this direction has already been taken by the Government of India in the calling of the Conference of Labour Ministers which was held at Delhi

(Continued on page 5)

Leaguers Walk Out

Protest Against Decision Of Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, June 4.

With the exception of five, including the Deputy Mayor Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, all the Muslim League members, accompanied by the nominated group, walked out of the Corporation meeting this evening as a protest against the decision of the House refusing to adjourn the formation of the various standing committees for one week.—A. P.

"Quit" Orders On Labour And Congress Workers

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Movements of more than a dozen Congress and Labour workers in the province have been restricted by the Govt. of Bengal by orders served on them under the Defence of India Rules. All of them have been directed to leave the city immediately and to remain in their respective home Districts and also to inform the Magistrates concerned about their future movements.—A. P.

HOW BRITAIN LOST CRETE

Held Island For 6 Months, But Neglected Proper Fortification

MOSCOW, June 4.

"The British Military Command in the Near East actually held Crete for six months from the Greek entry into the war but it neglected properly to fortify this important strategic position."

This statement is made by Ivanov, member of the Academy of Sciences discussing events in the Mediterranean in to-day's "Trud", the organ of the Trade Unions.

He continues:

"Particularly during this period no coastal defence or anti-aircraft defence of any special value was established. There were only three aerodromes on the island and they were open and unprotected".

He points out that owing to the air force, the British troops and the naval base at Sada Bay were left almost without protection. He says that despite heavy losses units of the British Mediterranean fleet operating in the region of Crete carried out tasks allotted to them. He concludes:

"The Battle of Crete demonstrates again the tremendous significance of full scale co-operation of all types of arms. It shows specially the necessity of thorough preparation and consolidation of landing operations and defence against enemy landings".—Reuter.

Big Purge In War Machine Imminent?

CRETE REVIVES DEMAND FOR SMALLER CABINET

Conscription Of Industry And Labour To Be Introduced

LONDON, June 4.

When Parliament reassembles it is certain that there will be a debate arising from the British withdrawal from Crete in which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee will participate, learns Reuter's Parliamentary correspondent.

Big Purge Imminent?

The evacuation of Crete has crystallised some currents of critical opinion, notably the demand for a smaller War Cabinet and ruthless weeding-out of any administrators who have not established unchallengeable efficiency.

Newer And Quicker Methods For Victory

The debate is, therefore, likely to range over many aspects of the demand that Britain proceed by newer and quicker methods towards her goal of final victory which the entire country is resolved to attain.

There will also be a demand for a simplification of the Government itself, simplification of control and of the production machinery. Other matters that will be demanded are conscription of industry as a whole including labour, subordination of everything else to production and delivery from overseas of machines, machines and yet more machines, even if cereal imports have to be reduced for the purpose and bread rationed, far stricter and wider rationing, and a much more intensive drive for home production of food and other essential supplies. Of all these things the outstanding ones in the minds of many members of Parliament are those relating to the structure of Government and production, especially labour.

The Prime Minister has several times rejected the idea of a smaller War Cabinet, but simplification of Government in war by some means or other will be pressed very hard. Conscription of labour as such is abhorred by the Labour Party and its introduction undoubtedly has been delayed by that fact. But if it were coupled with conscription of industry as a whole, criticisms of production methods which were heard at the Labour Party Conference this week could be viewed as an admission by labour that something must be done with the labour question—provided it is done fairly.

All parties regard conscription of industry as a whole as the current idea of fairness. Members are also asking all aspects of civil defence to be placed under one Minister instead of the present half a dozen departments.—Reuter.

Martial Law In Baghdad

British Occupation Of Mosul: No Trouble In Kirkuk

LONDON, June 4.

Following serious rioting in Baghdad on June 2, the Iraqi Government declared Martial Law yesterday and order has been restored."

MOSUL OCCUPIED BY BRITISH

The British have occupied Mosul, it is officially announced.

At both Mosul and Kirkuk Iraqi authorities seem to be conforming with the instructions received from the Baghdad Government under the Armistice terms, it is learned in London.

IN KIRKUK

Kirkuk would appear, therefore, not to be in rebel hands.

Kirkuk is the nearest centre to the Iraqi oil-fields.

Night Assaults On Nazis Become Frequent In Paris

LONDON, June 4.

Night assaults on Germans in Paris are becoming so frequent that a special tribunal has been set up in the city to deal with all such cases, stated the German controlled Paris wireless.

It will be recalled, added the announcer, that the penalty for such assaults is death.—Reuter.

Nazis Being Smuggled Into Syria!

Steady Infiltration With False Balkan Passports: Egyptian Ban On Trade With Country Under Axis Occupation

CAIRO, June 4.

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has placed Syria on the list of countries with which it is forbidden to trade as "being occupied either by Germany or Italy".

NAZIS BEING SMUGGLED INTO SYRIA

Reports trickling over the frontier indicate that the steady German infiltration in Syria continues by land, sea and air writes Reuter's special correspondent on the Syrian frontier. Thrice weekly the Taurus Express disgorges batches of approximately fifty Nazis a time holding false Balkan passports disguised as jewish refugees carrying cheap suitcases bearing the large letter "J".

BY SEA.

Under cover of darkness the Germans have commandeered vessels, often fishing boats, to bring in so-called officials by the sea hugging the coast inside the Turkish territorial waters, disembarking at small ports in north Syria. Although this is unconfirmed, I believe that Latakia was used for this purpose.

BY AIR.

Further Germans continue to arrive by plane at Syrian airports. The latest reports indicate that more than twelve planes are arriving daily many of which are fighters. Yesterday 150 troop-carriers landed at Rayak, for what purpose is not known as all were empty.

Although the reports are unconfirmed I believe that the 400 so-called wounded who recently landed at Beirut from a hospital ship are members of a Nazi tank Corps which has now taken control of French armoured cars and tanks which had lain idle for months.

VICHY ORDERS

Coincidentally comes the news of the tightening of the Vichy iron grip. Any officers attempting to escape to Palestine are shot on the spot. This fact is proved by the news that two were shot yesterday. Furthermore they have been warned that if they attempt to escape, their families will be imprisoned and their goods confiscated.

One who reached Palestine said that the Senegalese manning the frontier who are mostly pro-British, now have ten Vichy officers to every hundred men. These officers are instructed that if any British attempt to cross the frontier to Syria they must shoot.

HITLER-DARLAN PACT

Reports of further plans for collaboration between Vichy and the Nazis were current in London to-day, and though they do not so far find confirmation in official circles, they are interesting as indications of German aspirations regarding French assistance, writes Reuter's naval correspondent.

One of these reports suggests that under the terms of the Hitler-Darlan agreement six French naval bases are to be made available for joint use by the French and German fleets.

The ports mentioned are Sete on the Mediterranean coast of France, Beirut in Syria, Ville Franche near Nice, Algiers, Casablanca and Dakar. If this report is borne out by developments, it is obviously of first class importance.

The possession of Dakar would put German ships at a base where the distance between Africa and the South American continent is no more than about 2,000 miles, and would also constitute a further menace to British shipping from West African ports.

(See Page 5.)

U. S. AMBASSADOR SEES PETAIN

LONDON, June 4.

Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, saw Marshal Petain to-day, according to a Vichy message.—Reuter.

London And Washington Watch Vichy

LONDON, June 4.

Close attention is given in London and Washington to the latest developments in the policy of the Vichy Government. The State Department is particularly concerned regarding the effect of developments on the future of French colonies in the Western Hemisphere and Dakar.

It is learnt with interest in Washington that the French colonial secretary was present during yesterday's meeting of the Vichy Cabinet. Normally, secretaries of state do not attend Cabinet meetings.

A communique following the meeting says that discussions had been devoted to Franco-British relations in the light of Admiral Darlan's statement made last Saturday.

It is learnt in Vichy that units of the French Air Force re-armed with the permission of the Germans have been secretly moved to Syria and Tunisia.

A later report says that the Vichy Government has decided to defend French territories against a possible British attack. It is announced that General Weygand has been put in charge of a general programme of defence, which has been approved by the cabinet.

Washington.—President Roosevelt had a talk with Admiral King, Commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, who is chiefly responsible for carrying out the President's promise that goods from the United States will be delivered safely to Britain.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has had consultations with Mr. Nevile Butler, British Minister in Washington, and with Mr. Noel Hall, the representative of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. The talks related to new measures to prevent supplies reaching Axis powers directly or indirectly from North and South America.

Mr. Sumner Wells also had an important visitor in Dr. Van Kleffens who reported the conditions in the Far East. He made special references to the trade negotiations between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan.

2 MEMBERS OF VICHY EMBASSY IN ANKARA RESIGN

LONDON, June 4.

Two members of the Vichy Embassy in Ankara have resigned in protest against Admiral Darlan's policy of collaboration with Germany.

They are Consellor Jean Deslaine and Second Secretary M. Jean Bergner.

Announcing this late Tuesday night from the Ankara radio, the correspondent of National Broadcasting Corporation said that the French diplomats described Admiral Darlan's policy as "absurd and dishonourable".—Reuter.

DARLAN CONFERS WITH WEYGAND

BERLIN, June 4.

Admiral Darlan on Tuesday received General Weygand with whom he talked for some time, states the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

LONDON ENJOYS ANOTHER QUIET NIGHT

LONDON, June 4.

Though German raiders roamed over parts of Britain on Tuesday night they nowhere crossed the coast in force and did not strike heavily at any point. Their bombs fell mainly in the north-east and east of England but caused few casualties and inconsiderable damage.

London had its 24th successive quiet night.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Vichy Denies It

VICHY, June 4.

Reports published abroad that six French naval bases had been set aside for joint occupation by Franco-German forces are formally denied in authoritative circles here, says the Official French News Agency.—Reuter.

BEIRUT BOMBED

LONDON, June 4.

Royal Air Force bombers raided the Syrian port of Beirut early this morning, according to a Vichy report. Oil reservoirs were attacked and one was hit.—Reuter.

Jail For Six Congressmen

MADRAS, June 4.

Six Congressmen were arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha. They were convicted and sentenced by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from two to three months.—A. P.

Calcutta Editors And Riot Situation

CALCUTTA, June 4.

All newspaper editors met this evening to discuss the riot situation and the attitude the press should adopt in relation thereto.

There was not a single incident since last night till noon to-day.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master Course. Free training, Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Delhi. (5207)

Wanted—Managers and General Clerks. Pay Rs. 25 to 100. State minimum pay. Apply with two annas stamps. The Limited Companies (India) Ambala City. (14636)

Wanted:—For a Girls' High School and a Boys' High School graduates in Botany and Zoology. Grade 30-3-60. Start according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating minimum pay acceptable, to the Director of Education Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. (5205)

Wanted part-time in morning or evening for Bombay, Kandivali, Long-term Trained Physical Instructors. Apply Box No. 14652, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Sole Distributors for every District in Bombay and Bengal Presidencies on attractive terms. Apply to "The Apal Bandavamirtham" Depot. Head Office Quilon, South India. (14599)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Navayuga Vidya Mandir, Sekhsariabhuvan, Marine Drive is opened to impart modern education to your children. (14640)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology taught by Post in 8 weeks, for details 3as. stamps Principal, Indian School of Astrology, P. B. No. 309, Madras. (14614)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—(1) Boiler-Lancashire or water-tube atleast 30x8x180 lbs. pressure complete with economiser superheater chimney, etc., (2) Steam engine triple expansion verticle about 300 B.H.P. (3) Generator A.C. 3,300 volts complete with switchboard panel. Reply No. 5204 "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M.S. plates.

Tenders form No. MP/BH. 5603 may be obtained from him on payment in cash or by money order the sum of Rs. 3/- per set which is not refundable.

Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on 13-6-41. 5235

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

Tender No. MP|BH. 5609 for the supply of Double Tier Iron cots 6 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 5 inches to the Royal Indian Navy.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 3|- per set of two copies and is not refundable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon. CHEQUES AND STAMPS ARE NOT ACCEPTED. Omission to follow these instructions will result in delay in the issue of tender forms.

Tenders will be received upto the 9th June, 1941, and opened at 12 noon on the 9th June, 1941. (5232)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of R.S. Joists, Channels, etc. Tender form No. MPBH-5566 may be obtained from him on payment in cash or by M.O. of Rs. 2|- per set, which is not refundable. Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 11th June, 1941. (5233)

In the matter of ALL-INDIA UNITED ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Mahmudabad Mansions, Hazratganj, Lucknow, (in Liquidation), and the appointment of the committee of Inspection under Section 178A of the Indian Companies Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 178A of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at its Registered Office on 20th day of June, 1941, at 11 A.M. to determine whether or not a Committee of Inspection shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator and who are to be the Members of the Committee if appointed.

CHOUDHRY M. AKRAM HUSAIN, Official Liquidator, All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Lucknow.

Dated at Lucknow the 2nd June, 1941. (5231)

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted a Financier who is desirous to purchase a Sugar Mills Ltd., in Rai Ganga Nagar in Bikaner State. Please apply to K. R. Kapur in Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 14654

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to earn Rs. 100, 200 or even more monthly by selling our Wonderful Imitation Gold and its ornaments. Apply for samples and literature to Darby Gold Supply Company, Post Box No. 41, Amritsar (5020).

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SITE FOR A PETROL SERVICE STATION ON THE MARINE DRIVE.

Land West of the Parsi Gymkhana, measuring about 767 sq. yds. is available for lease for a period of 21 years for the construction of a Petrol Service Station. Offers on approved forms should be sent to the Collector of Bombay before 30th June, 1941.

2. The prospective lessee will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 7,500 in cash (or Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 8,000), in respect of the plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the offerer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any offer and the acceptance of an offer by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved Forms of Offer with the forms of Agreement and Lease and plan can be had at the Office of the Collector of Bombay in the old Custom House on payment of Rs. 3-4-0 per copy.

G. W. McELHINNY, Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay, 2nd June, 1941. 5219

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, MADANAPALLE

Small Cause Suit No. 672|40.

Between:

SRI VENKATESWARA & CO., by managing partner—Metlu Krishnappa .. Plaintiff.

vs.

KOPPALA KOTORI BASAPPA HAMMIGIRI, son of Basappa, residing at Holla Alooru, Dharwar District, Rora Taluk. .. Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a suit for Rs. 199-13-0 due on accounts was filed against you and the same stands posted to 13-6-1941 for your appearance. If you fail to appear on that date the suit will proceed ex parte.

(Sd.) S. V. NARASIN NACUM, „ S. V. VARADA CHARY, B.A. Counsels for Plaintiff.

Madanapalle, 25-3-41. (5234)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANABHOY TYABALLI KHANDVAWALLA, TAHER TYABALLI KHANDVAWALLA and BANUBAI, daughter of Tyaballi Khandvawalla have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Third Floor, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise our client's purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the cocoanut and other trees huts and other structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim at the junction of Cadell Road and Lady Hardinge Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 4564, A|4564 and 3833, New Survey Nos. 2A|1519, 2|1519 and 3|1518 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 658, 1|658 and part of 1|658 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4817 (1) 4817 (1A) and Street Nos. 146 and 146A and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Messrs. Parbhudas Bhagwandas and Vrijlal Bhagwandas, on or towards the West by the Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the Lady Hardinge Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Eliss and partly by the property of Mahadev Gangadhar.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1941.

THATTE & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. (5237)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 118 of 1941.

Re: DAMODAR RATANSEY BANATWALLA, a Merchant, residing at Borivli in the Bombay Suburban District: ... A Debtor

Ex parte: HIRALAL MOTIRAM MEHTA: ... Petitioning Creditor

On the 3rd day of June, 1941, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1941.

A. H. KIRTIKAR, Superintendent, Insolvency Registrar's Office.. 5236.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT RECEIVER, High Court, Bombay and Receiver in Bombay High Court Suit No 873 of 1935 (Kangutker vs. Kangutker) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground now formed into one with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of the Khoja Street or otherwise called Borah Imam Moholla formerly in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi and at present in the Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638, 3019, 4938 and New Nos. 8757 and 1|8757, Old Survey Nos. 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 4636 and New Survey Nos. 4276 and 2|4276, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4128 of Bhuleshwar Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under 'C' Ward No. 7263 and Street No. 211, Ward No. 7916 (1) Street No. 41, Ward No. 7264-7916, (2) Street Nos. 213-215 & 43 and containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly partly by the property of Mahomed Moosa and partly by that of Mahomed Haniff and now partly by the property of Mahomedally Kadarbhoy Badani and partly by that of Kasab Bandoo, on or towards the West partly by Khoja Street aforesaid and partly by the property of Abdul Hoosein Moosaji and partly that of Noormahomed Abdulla, on or towards the North partly by the Comercarry Sewer Road or Bapty Road and partly by the property of Noormahomed Abdulla and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Johura Begum and now of Sitaram Ganu Kalekar.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1941.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys. (5226)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES BHAISA HAWRI BANI COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1941, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at open jetha adjoining Sewree Cotton Exchange.

21 Bales Bhaisa Hawri Bani Cotton (damaged by fire).

Terms:—Cash.

BENNETT & CO.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 4

Opening steady, the market showed an improving tendency but in the latter half of the session buyers withdrew and on increased selling pressure prices reacted sharply. Tata Deferreds opened at 1852-8 and advanced to 1865 but later declined to 1830 closing finally at 1840. Tata Ordinaries opened at 363-8 and after touching 364-8 declined to 358-8. In the textile group, Bombay Dyeings opened higher at 1000 but closed at 1000 Simplexes were also easier to-day declining from 116-8 to 112-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1850) 1852-8 65 30 40
Tata Ordinaries (362-8) 363-8 64-8 58-8 59
Closing quotations at 2 p.m.
Tata Ordinary 359; Tata Deferred 1840; Indian Iron 30; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/6; Bombay Dyeing 1000; Central India 275; Century 377/8; Gokak 194/6; Kohinoor 395; Simplex 112/8; Andhra Valley 1815; Tata Hydro 178; Tata Power 1539; Associated Cement 138; Belapur 199/6; Bombay Burma (old) 452/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 4
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110/15
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
Tone: Firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 3

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 ex dividend	£87 5/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later ex dividend	£99
Consols 2 1/2 per cent ex dividend	£78 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£76
National Bank of India	£31

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EXCELSIOR
LAST 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S most famous Opera
THE MIKADO
in Technicolor
Starring:
KENNY BAKER
JEAN COLLIN

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY TO-DAY
Tyrone Power
in the most famous of all screen roles
THE MARK OF ZORRO
Also Movietone War News!
From To-morrow!
GEORGE FORMBY
IN
IT'S IN THE AIR

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST DAY TO-DAY!
HENRY FONDA · DOROTHY LAMOUR · LINDA DARNELL
CHAD HANNA
IN TECHNICOLOR
From Tomorrow!
Cesar Romero
Virginia Gilmore
in
TALL, DARK and HANDSOME
Loaded with laughs and excitement
Plans open. Book Early.

Sharp Reaction After Early Firmness

GENERAL LIQUIDATIONS ON DISQUIETING WAR RUMOURS

Bombay, June 4

The upward trend continued unabated on the Bombay share market where considerable general buying was noticed during the early session.

The market opened with small gains in all the scrips, Steels and Textiles remaining in prominence. Sellers were few and whatever came was well taken up. Firmness in cotton and other commodities helped the sentiment and prices advanced to new high levels for both textiles and Steels.

Later disquieting was rumours were ripe. Heavy liquidation ensued and prices declined all-round. Tata Deferreds recorded a fall of Rs. 45 from the peak of the day. However the market recovered a little towards close.

The Wall Street ruled firm to-day. In view of the recent resistance to foreign developments the oversold theory was again trotted out with a speculative and investment buying causing a brief spurt, with the market generally fractionally higher. The U. S. Steel closed at dollar 64 showing a rise of 1/4 dollar.

The Tata Deferreds opened around Rs. 1890 5 points higher than the previous close. It touched Rs. 1,900. Heavy liquidation on the part of local operators caused a steep fall, deferred touching lowest at Rs. 1855 but recovered to some extent towards close.

Textiles also recorded good rise during the early period but finished with small losses. The Bombay Burmahs also ruled weak in sympathy with other scrips. The closing tone was an easy one. Though the market exhibit good undertone, disquieting war news cause immediate nervousness amongst the traders.

Bombay, June 4

100	Ahm. Advance	265 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1028 12
100	CENTURY	401 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	288 0
100	COLABA	165 8
100	Cooria	103 4
250	Davia	37 8
250	Dawn	322 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	1 6 0
100	FINLAY	177 0
100	GOKAK	199 0
1000	Hindustan	2190 0
100	Indore	75 0
100	Khatau	143 12
100	KOHINOOR	409 0
250	LAXMI X. D.	480 0
100	MORARJI	216 0
250	Model	84 0
96	MYSORE	110 0
200	NEW GREAT	388 0
100	Oosmanshahi	60 0
100	Phoenix	280 0
25	Sassoon Silk	84 0
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	SIMPLEX	114 0
100	SWADESHI	277 0
100	SWAN	178 0
500	Vishnu	1230 0
1000	Western	1150 0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	107 8
25-50	CENTRAL	44 14
500	IMPERIAL	1557 8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	385 0
50-100	India	142 0
100	RESERVE BANK	104 4
5	UNION	6 8 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	139 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	651 4
15-100	JUPITER	13 8
20	Mercantile	62 8
15-75	NEW INDIA	43 0
200	Oriental	4000 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 12

ELECTRIC

100	AHM. OLD	172 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1610 XR
10	AJMER	12 2
50	BOMBAY I'RAM	132 8
100	Bombay Suburban	182 8
10	Broach	13 2
100	Karachi	215 4
100	Poona	213 2
100	Surat	175 0
100	TATA HYDRO	178 0
1000	TATA POWER	1560 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	881 4
100	C. Province	104 8
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	100 4
100	Mandra Bhon	104 0
100	Pachora Jamner	63 8
100	Sara Siraiguni	103 0
500	Tapti Valley	645 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4 7
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 0 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1865 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	362 0
10	Steel Corporation	18 6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	562 8
10	Air Services	3 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	204 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	309 0
125	B. Burma	462 8
50	B. Burma Cont.	168 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 3 3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	66 0
100	IND. BLEACHING X.D.	126 8
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	43 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	523 12
100	Port Canning	87 12
30	PREMIER CON.	87 8
15	SCINDIA	19 8
25	Tata Oil	40 0
100	Wimco	189 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1540 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	637 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	116 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1580 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	753 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51 8
5	p.c. Sholapur	70 14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 4

Bombay Dyeing 1035 45 40 42 27 32 20 25 2a
Century 405 411 403 404 398 401
Central India 292 94 84 95 88
Kohinoor 412 18 11 5 9
New Great 402 408 399 98
Simplex 111/8 119 113/8 14
Swadeshi 280 84 80 77
Associated Cement 140/4 140/12 139
Andhra 1610 XR
Tram Ord 132 1/2
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1560 65 57 60
T Steel Defd 1887 97 75 80 62 67 65
T Steel Ord 367 68 66 67 61 62
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151/4 60 1/2
Bellapur 204 5 4 1/2
B Steam 309
B Burma 480 70 60 63 362 1/2

New York Cotton Exchange:

TRADE, LOCAL AND PROFESSIONAL BUYING

Better Business In Cotton Goods

Bombay, June 4

Improved sentiment was in evidence on the American Cotton market on Tuesday. Offerings were very light and readily absorbed. Trade, local and professional interests were reported to be buyers. The improvement in Securities, the strength of Chicago Wheat and reports of better business in cotton goods were the chief factors that accentuated buying. Prices recorded a closing gain of ten to fourteen points for all contracts in spite of the light hedging and liquidation that appeared at the higher level.

Trading started with July contract standing at 13.12 showing a gain of four points compared with its previous close. The rate soon fell back to 13.10 plus 02 the lowest for the day on scattered hedging. But renewed demand came in from trade and professional interests. They were soon joined by local houses, sentiment being influenced by better cotton goods business. The rising trend in Securities and the improvement in Wheat were further helpful factors. The rate advanced gradually to 13.24 plus 16 the highest for the day. Buying fervour abated to some extent and the session finally terminated with July contract standing at 13.22 plus 14. The spot rate improved by 19 points to 13.77.

Receipts and issues at all U. S. Ports totalled 17,000 and nil bales.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market also ruled firm with July and October contracts standing at 13.25 plus 15 and 13.42 plus 12. The spot market closed at 13.00 plus 15.

CHICAGO GRAIN EXCHANGE

Prices firmed up on the Chicago Grain Exchange on the continuance of rainy weather in the southwest and fears of rust damage.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange evinced a steady attitude on scattered speculative and investment buying. The closing tone was firm, the market having discounted the foreign developments. U. S. Steel improved by quarter of a dollar.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 2-51 p.m.)	13.94
New York July lowest (at 10-03 a.m.)	13.10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market advanced on trade and speculative buying. Small offerings.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 3

July	13.32
October	13.35
December	13.43
Middling Spot	13.77

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 3

July	13.25
October	13.42
December	13.52
Middling Spot	13.00

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 3

	11 a.m. call	Noon call
July	13.13	13.13
October	13.29	13.30
December	13.38	13.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 3

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 3

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 4

Both the Linseed and Wheat markets which ruled firm on Tuesday presented a rather quiet but steady attitude to-day with restricted business. The rate for Linseed September contract opened at Rs. 5/11/6 a quarter anna under the last close and later moved around Rs. 5/11/3 under the influence of small orders from both sides.

In the afternoon Calcutta interests placed through some buying orders. The rate improved to Rs. 5-11-9. But increased selling pressure influenced by the decline in cotton appeared depressing the rate to Rs. 5-10-6. Buying by Calcutta interests at the decline took up the rate again to Rs. 5-11-6. This was also the closing level.

Wheat Septembebr contract opened at Rs. 4-5-0 and advanced to Rs. 4-5-9 along with cotton. But in the afternoon it receded to Rs. 4-5-3 in sympathy with cotton and closed at this level.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 4

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Ready Bond Rs. 9-2-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-0-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-11-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-12-0 to 16-7-0
Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY.

Broach J/A below New York July 297 cent points at 331
Broach A/M below New York May 443 cent points at 331

LONDON GOLD

London, June 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 3

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 10, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 9, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 4, 1310
Hightide: 8-07; 20-00
Lowtide: 1-52; 13-57
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 14m

PRESS NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams to and from Syria and Lebanon are suspended with immediate effect.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.—Owing to riots the Union High School will re-open on Wednesday, (11th June) at 11 a.m. as usual, instead of on the 6th of June.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—MATUNGA.—A public Study Class on the subject of Reincarnation will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhaudaji Road Matunga.

BACHUBAI KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY.—At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1941 was 1,911, consisting of 901 women and 1,010 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 71.

THIS FAST AND COMFORTABLE TRAIN DE LUXE LEAVES BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY EVENING RETURNING FROM POONA EVERY MONDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR BUSINESS.

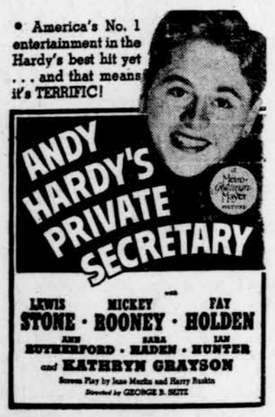
Accordingly the Deccan Queen will leave Victoria Terminus on 6th June, 1941, returning from Poona on 9th June, 1941.

Owned by Bombay's Popular WEEK-END TRAIN DE LUXE.

GIP

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!

TOMORROW!
Revived by Popular Request!


• America's No. 1 entertainment in the Hardy's best hit yet ... and that means it's TERRIFIC!
ANDY HARDY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY
LEWIS STONE · MICKEY ROONEY · FAY HOLDEN
AND KATHRYN GRAYSON

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Mark of Zorro". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Chad Hanna". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Rage in Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Door with Seven Locks". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"That Uncertain Feeling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi." Daily at 4 p.m only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m only
PALACE—"For Freedom." Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Bonnie Scotland". Daily at 1, 3 and 5 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Nirmala". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

EASTERN BANK LTD.—The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay office has received the following telegram from its London Office

"Net profit including brought forward £184,671-13-4. Meeting 17th June. Directors recommend transfer to contingencies £20,000 Property Account £20,000 carry forward £84,671-13-4."

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.—In view of the declaration of the Matriculation results on the 11th June, 1941, application for admission to this Institution from Matriculation students will be received till 2 p.m. (S. T.), on he 15th June, 1941. Last date for students other than those of the Matriculation is 10th June, 1941. Application forms for admission can be had on payment of two annas in cash or postal stamps.

Big Door Of Jumma Masjid

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha in a statement to the Press said: I am surprised and shocked to read in the Daily Paper of "Insaf" dated 31st May 1941, that I closed the big door of Jumma Musjid.

I assure the Musalmans that I have not closed the door, and the above information has been published deliberately in order to create mischievous propaganda against me and to create trouble in Muslim community itself.

CHIMNABAI GAEKWAD'S PARTY.—Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, President of All-India Women's Conference Standing Committee meeting in Bombay, and delegates to the conference were the guests at a supper party given by H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda at Her Highness' temporary residence in Bombay (Gopal Bhuwan, Pedder Road) on Saturday last.

Among the large number of ladies present were Lady Rama Rau, Lady Rajwade, Lady Jayakar, Mrs. Jayashree Mehta, Mrs. Margaret Cousins, Miss Billimoria, Miss Bahadurjee and Mrs. Sushila Pandit.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT KHANDALA

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDALA, June 3.

A grand Variety Entertainment given by the students of the Dhunmai Cawasji High School for Girls, Khandala, was held on June 1st. The Mayor of Bombay Dr. Collaco attended. The most interesting features of the entertainment were a Variety of action songs including a gracefully enacted 'garbi'. A musical comedy, graced with colourful costuming, was cleverly performed.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

New Office-Bearers Elected

The 15th annual general meeting of the members of the South Indian Association, Bombay, was held at the Association premises. In the absence of Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided.

Mr. Iyer made feeling references to the memory of the late Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar condoling whose death a resolution was passed.

The following members were elected to constitute the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1941-42:—

President:—Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami; Vice-Presidents—Sjts. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and S. Rajagopalan; Gen. Secretary: Sjt. C. K. Narayanaswami; Treasurer: Sjt. Krishnamurthi; Literary Secretary: Sjt. R. Viswanath; Sports Secretary: Sjt. K. S. Krishnaswamy; Entertainment Secretary: Sjt. R. D. Sharma; Charkha Secretary: Sjt. S. Ramakrishnan.

After consideration of resolutions of which notice had been given the meeting came to a close.

Monsoon Timings Of Flying Ranee

The B. B. and C. I. Railway announce that the Flying Ranee will run to slightly slower timings with effect from Tuesday, (June 17), and throughout the period of the monsoon. This is necessitated by reasons of safety. Rainfall between Bombay and Surat is usually heavy and calculated to effect the track which runs for a great part of this section over low-lying and marshy land.

The usual timings will be resumed at the end of the monsoon. The Flying Ranee is booked at a higher speed than the Frontier Mail, and such speed can only be maintained safely during dry weather.

The week-end Flying Ranee will also run to slightly slower timings, and in one portion only to Surat, with effect from Saturday, (June 21st), and until further notice.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE
JULY 1941
New York, June 4.

Previous closing	13.22
To-day's opening	13.26
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	13.25
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach Expectations July/Aug. Rs. 264-8
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 231-8

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 4.

New York cotton was somewhat brighter on increased trade support but lack of definite developments deterred speculative activity on a large scale. Trading in July began four points higher at 13.26 prices advanced on scattered and local support.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
July (13.13/12) 13.26/26
October (13.30/29) 13.39/39
December (13.38/38) 13.48/47

LONDON OIL RATES
London, June 4.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June/July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal June/July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49) £49 nominal
Lightning June (£45) £45 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8 buyers) 13 5/8 buyer
Forward October/December (13 5/8 paid buyer) 13 7/16 buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (264 3/4 buyers 265 sellers) 265 buyers, 265 1/4 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 4.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2
T T LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, June 4.	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 4.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON GOLD
London, June 4.

London Gold (£5/8/0) £8/8/0
LONDON SILVER
London, June 4.
Spot (23 7/16) 23 7/16
Forward (23 7/16) 23 7/16

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0/3—1/8 to 0/3—7/16) 0/3—1/8 to 0/3—7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
London, June 4.

There was no trading during the night.

Rains Come To Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. Savur's forecast that there would be showers in the night have so far proved correct. There was a shower near about nine o'clock.

There were one or two bursts of rain in the evening also.

The temperature has fallen appreciably and people seem to have hailed the advent of earlier monsoon after days of grilling weather.

Delhi Gets Intermittent Showers

NEW DELHI, June 3.

After a spell of intense and gruelling heat the whole of last week, when the temperature rose to a maximum of 115 degrees on Friday last, Delhi had intermittent showers both yesterday and to-day. The temperature came down yesterday to 95 and registered a further drop of 9 degrees to-day, when the maximum was only 86.

The maximum of 115 was reached this summer once before in the earlier part of May. There are indications that the present weather conditions will continue for a couple of days.—A. P.

Rain In Kathiawar

RAJKOT, June 4.

A light shower this morning here has raised hopes of an early monsoon. For the last few days, the sky has been heavily clouded and the weather has been very close. In the south and east of Kathiawar, there has been rain during last week.—A. P.

MONSOON EXTENDS

Widespread Rainfall In Assam, Bengal And Malabar

POONA, June 4.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is extending into the Konkan and the Bay monsoon into Bengal and Assam. Rainfall has been widespread and heavy at places in Assam, Bengal and Malabar. It rained locally in a belt of the country from east and north Punjab to Orissa, in the Konkan and along the North Madras, coast while a few falls are reported from West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras. Scattered duststorms have also occurred in south-west Punjab, the principal amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji seven inches, Gauhati, Dhubri, Mymensingh and Honavar four each; Dibrugarh, Dinajpur and Calicut, three each; Shillong, Jalpaiguri Marmagoa and Mangalore two each; Calcutta, Burdwan, Ludhiana, Dharampur and Cochin one and half each; Mussooree three-quarters; Bahraich, Dehra Dun, Jagdalpur and Hissar half each.

Forecast (until 5th evening). Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Malabar, the Konkan, South Bombay Deccan, South Bengal and Orissa. Thundershowers are likely to be fairly widespread in North Bombay Deccan, Chota Nagpur, also the North Madras Coast and local in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Punjab and East Central India.

A few thundershowers may also occur in West Central India, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore, while scattered dust or thunderstorms may take place in Rajputana.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY
Bombay, June 4.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-6-1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—00.01 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.5 degrees (2.7 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.6 degrees (1.7 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 26 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10.) 9
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 0.07 inches.
Weather Remark: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-6-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MATRIC RESULTS Students Protest

Sjt. H. J. Shah, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Students' Union, and Sjt. N. M. Ghody Acting General Secretary, Bombay Suburban Students Union, have issued the following statement:—

We have learnt with great regret that the University of Bombay have rejected the requests of Public and Press to issue the Matric results in advance this year to the Press. Every one knows about the rush and ordeal one had to pass through at the University Buildings on the day of the Matric results. The reasons assigned for the departure, are absolutely inadequate. For the irresponsibility shown by some Karachi Journal it is unjustifiable to put the whole of the Student community to hardship and trouble. It is very surprising that the authorities should behave so irresponsibly in spite of the repeated requests of the students and the Press. The whole thing is all the more deplorable in view of the troubled conditions in the City. We take this opportunity of publicly warning the authorities concerned that they will be responsible for the consequences that may ensue to the anxious students and their relations, who are very eager to know their results, due to the City unrest. None but they who are responsible for this decision will have to answer for their unwelcomed and dangerous action.

In fine, we once again appeal to the University authorities to revise their decision immediately in the interests of the Matric students, whose number runs in thousands. We trust the wiser counsel will prevail and the results will be issued in advance to the Press in the good interests of all concerned.

"WIN THE WAR" RUPEE FUND

The Ladies' Committee are most grateful for the following donations towards the "Win the War" Rupee Fund:—

Rs. 1,820, Gaekwar Mills Ltd. (Sir Homi Mehta), Rs. 500, The Hon. Sir Patrick Blackwell, Rs. 100, The Proprietor and Staff of the Bombay Cycle and Homi Mehta), Rs. 500, The Hon. Sir Rs. 50, Grand Hotel Staff, Rs. 41 Staff of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Co Rs. 27-8, Mr. G. M. Jusa and friends, Rs. 20, G. T. Robson Esq., Rs. 15, Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyabji and Co., Rs. 10, Messrs. C. M. Gobhai and Co., Rs. 10, Mr. W. C. Gibbings.

The following monthly subscribers to the War Gifts Fund have very kindly donated their subscriptions for May to the "Win the War" Rupee Fund:—

Rs. 3,885, Bombay House, Rs. 292, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., (Staff), Rs. 266, Staff of H. M. Mint, Rs. 260, Bombay House, Rs. 150, Mr. Camar S. Tyabji Rs. 132, Staff of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Rs. 53, Simplex Mills, Rs. 51, Indo Burmah Patroleum Co., Ltd., Rs. 33, Staff of Oxygen and Acetelyne Co., Ltd., Rs. 25, Mr. Behram N. Sanjana, Rs. 20, Captain O'Gorman, Rs. 20, Mrs. Alice Galleb (two months), Rs. 4, Hamals of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

Maharashtra Chamber's Plea For Enquiry Into Riots

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay inviting the attention of Government to the recrudescence of fresh communal riots in Bombay and Ahmedabad and the consequent loss of life and property. Since these riots occur periodically and once they start, they are not easily brought under control before they have caused great loss of life and property, the Committee have stressed the need of appointing an independent Committee of Inquiry, after peace is restored, presided over by a person of the status of a High Court Judge to investigate fully the causes of these riots and to suggest remedies to avert them in future.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London, June 4.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 4.

London Stock Exchange closed irregular

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1958-68 £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £104 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £103 5/8
New York Loan £100 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £111 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 29-7 1/2
Hyde Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry 9-0
Princhin Johnson 19-0
Imperial Chemicals 30-10 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary 47-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates £50 1/2
Dundee Rubber 32-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 21-9
Ford Motors 18-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £65 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary 84-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 91-10 1/2
P and O Def (24 7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Distillers 64-6
Bredfords Dye (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates 31-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 29-9
Fine Cotton Spinners 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary 15 3) 15 3
Inter Nickel dol. 39 1/4
Indian Iron 42 6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 20-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 14-3
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 25 6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-9) 18-9
Burma Corporation 6-3
Rio Tintos (£7) £7
East Rand Properties 39 4 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £11 1/2
Associated Portland Cement 53-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 68-9
Sub Nigel £7
Spring Mines Split Shares 22-6
Union Corporation (£5 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 27-6
Anglo-India (26-3) 26-3
Burma Oil 46-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport 40-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £32 3/4
London Midland Ordinary £12 1/8
London North Eastern Def £1 1/2
London Southerns Defd (£9 5/8) £9 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent £125
London Transport (£29 1/2) £29 1/2

War Industries In India

London "Times" Finds An Excuse To Defend Step-Motherly Treatment

LONDON, June 4.

The June issue of the Times' "Trade and Engineering" which appears to-day contains an Empire section which has been a feature for many years. One of the most interesting and important questions discussed in the number is the establishment of new industries throughout the Empire.

"Clearly", states the editorial introduction to the number, "the war has created exceptional opportunity, but very wisely various Governments are not desirous of encouraging the birth of mushroom industries that will be uneconomic after the war is over and prove an embarrassment. The law of life is progress and the enterprising citizen who sees an opportunity must not be unduly blamed for seizing it—after all private enterprise is responsible for British prosperity—but His Majesty's Government has interests of the State and Empire to consider and presumably knows much more about economic conditions than the average citizen"

Continuing the paper says:—

"In India there appears to be a disposition in some quarters to complain that more use is not being made of her great potential resources for the purposes of war. It is urged that an immense army might be raised and equipped there. No one acquainted with the history of India has ever doubted the splendid fighting qualities of her martial races and even the less well-informed need no further demonstration in view of the universal tribute that has been publicly paid to the prowess, courage and endurance shown by Indian troops in recent months.

All that is not in question. The real issue is one of expediency for in the present emergency time is a crucial factor. Can men be raised and equipped as quickly in India as elsewhere? It is not a question of sentiment, but of manufacturing capacity. Surely there can be but one answer and that is the raising of men should proceed just as quickly as it is possible to equip them. To send Indian troops to battle less well equipped than those they will have to meet would be not only unfair but futile and the matter resolves itself into one of economic possibilities of manufacture. There must be universal regret that neglect of armaments before the war makes great efforts necessary now. But, it is too late to deplore what is past and the urgent need is to make the best possible use of whatever resources can be made available quickly.

New works in India for making such things as aeroplanes, tanks and warships would entail long delay in training personnel and equipping factories. Therefore, it is better to make airframes now than aeroplanes at a future date. That is the principle that has been adopted and the work is proceeding. Similarly hulls of ships will shortly be built, while armed vehicles are already being constructed from imported chassis. These are not aspirations, but accomplished facts of great importance. It is too often forgotten that the war effort is not confined to aeroplanes, tanks and warships. An immense range of production equally necessary though of less spectacular character is already in hand in India. Our columns have shown not only is industrialisation of India proceeding rapidly, but it is receiving great stimulus from the war effort."—Reuter.

63,000 Tons Of Enemy Shipping Lost

LONDON, June 4.

During the week ending June 2, news has been received of the sinking or damaging of 63,000 tons of enemy shipping of which at least 55,000 tons were sunk in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

Inquiry Into Allegation Against Satyagrahis

PACHMARHI, June 4.

The 'United Press' learns that in reply to a letter of the Chief Secretary, Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, regarding the alleged indulgence of the third batch of Satyagrahis in spreading false rumours and making mischievous propaganda against the Government Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has written to the Chief Secretary stating that Mahatma Gandhi has asked the C.P. Provincial Congress Committee to make enquiries about the Government allegations and report to him their findings.—United Press.

Victory Stall

Throughout the long hot month of May, Mrs Aitken, Mrs. Banoo Sethna and their helpers have worked unceasingly at the Victory Stall with most encouraging results. The public have enthusiastically supported this venture from the first, both with contributions and with purchases. The War Gifts Fund has benefited by over Rs 2,500 as a result. The Stall is open every day from 9-30 till one o'clock and on Thursdays from 4 p.m. till 6 p.m Home made bread, cakes, pickles, pate pickled onions and different kinds of sweets and toffees can be had there mostly made by the ladies who run the Stall and all delicious.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 4

Sentiment on the cotton market to-day was encouraged by a sharp advance of ten to fourteen points in American prices on Tuesday and the steadiness of the other local markets. Offerings were light and well taken up while short interests were busy in covering their commitments. This caused an advance of almost four rupees per candy in Broach July/August and about three rupees in April/May contract. Around the high levels demand subsided to some extent and the usual realising came in resulting in a partial reaction in prices.

The market opened with Broach July/August and April/May contracts standing at Rs 265/8 and Rs 232/8 respectively, showing a gain of almost Rs. 1/8 from the previous close. Selling pressure at this stage was very light. Short interests covered their commitments. Broach July/August improved slowly to Rs 266 and April/May to Rs 234. Demand fell off at this level. For sometime a quiet tone prevailed. Later scattered selling of a profit-taking character came in depressing the rates to Rs. 266 and Rs. 232 for Broach July/August and April/May contracts respectively. At the highest level, Khelawallas unloaded a part of their holdings in July/August depressing its rate to Rs. 264/8.

In the afternoon, there were various unsettling war rumours. The Stock Exchange suffered a sharp setback on liquidation by the nervous holders. Sentiment on the cotton market was unsettled by the above developments. General selling emanated. Broach July/August dropped to Rs. 263/4 and April/May to Rs. 231/4. Scattered covering operations appeared raising the rates to Rs. 265 and Rs 232. The market closed as under at 4 p.m.

Broach July/August Rs. 264-2-0
Broach April/May Rs 231-12-0
Oomra July Rs. 179
Oomra December/January Rs. 184
Bengal July Rs. 138
Bengal Decembebr/January Rs. 144

Bombay, June 4

Silver market to-day presented a quiet but steady attitude. London advices had nothing in them to infuse enthusiasm while locally there was nothing particular to stimulate activity. The rate for 1st settlement opened at Rs. 62/10/6 unchanged from the previous close and receded at first to Rs. 62/10 on stray selling pressure. But the firmness of cotton brought forth some covering operations. The rate recovered to Rs. 62/11 and thereafter moved narrowly around this level. Later the rate fell back to Rs. 62/10 and closed at this level.

Gold also opened quiet at Rs. 42/6/5 and improved to Rs. 42/7/3 Around this level there were no enquiries and the rate after receding to Rs. 42/7 hovered around this level. The turnover in both the markets was limited. Scattered offering came in depressing the rate to Rs. 42/6 The markets closed as under at 5-30 p.m.

Silver Ready Rs. 62 13-0
Silver 1st Sett. Rs 62-10-0
Silver 2nd Sett. Rs. 62 8-6
Gold Ready Rs. 42-6-0
Gold 1st Sett. Rs. 42-6-0
Gold 2nd Sett. Rs. 42-6-0

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO, June 4.

Rubber 58-1/2 sheet, 59-1/2 crepe. Yesterday's closing was the same. Copra 2,725, coconut oil F.O.B. 21,500 nominal.—A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

22nd Week (ended June 3rd):—1939 13,229,600, 1940 15,846,600, 1941 18,783,000.

Total for 22 Weeks (1st January to date):—1939 298,436,400, 1940 294,599,220, 1941 400,714,700.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay June 4.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/5d; D D 1/5 4/32
NEW YORK
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 329 1/2
MONTREAL
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs 304
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 298 1/4
JAVA
Ex-rates Gld 1.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM
Ex rates h 10.85/95
Banks selling T T K 125; D D K 125
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE
Ex rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 155
HONGKONG
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81
SHANGHAI
Ex-rates Sh 0/3 7/16
Banks selling T T Rs. 20 1/4 D D Rs 19 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs 17
MEXICO
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
USIRON
Ex rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2
JAPAN
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Total of Sterling Exchange Steady
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market: Easy

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

London, June 4.

London market is closed.

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 4.

Yellow Metal Sheet Rs. 74
Copper Sheets Rs. 81
Tone:—Steady.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED
MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 4.

Opening steady the market showed an improving tendency but in the latter half of the session buyers withdrew and on increased selling pressure prices reacted sharply. Tata Deferreds opened at 1852-8 and advanced to 1865 but later declined to 1830 closing finally at 1840. Tata Ordinaries opened at 363-8 and after touching 364-8 declined to 358 8. In the textile group, Bombay Dyeings opened higher at 1010 but closed at 1000. Simplexes were also easier to day declining from 116-8 to 112-8

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1850), 1852-8, 65, 30, 40.

Tata Ordinaries, (362-8), 363-8 64 8, 58-8, 59.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 2 P.M.

Tata Ordinary	359	0
Tata Deferred	1840	0
Indian Iron	30	0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	18	8
Bombay Dyeing	1000	0
Central India	275	0
Century	377	8
Gokak	194	6
Kohinoor	395	0
Simplex	112	8
Andhra Valley	1815	0
Tata Hydro	175	0
Tata Power	1535	0
Associated Cement	138	0
Belapur	199	6
Bombay Burma (old)	452	8

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 4.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s, June 137, August 138, October 139.
Yarn No. 10 1/2s, June 152, August 153, October 154.
Yarn No 20 1/2s, June 224 1/2 August 226 1/2, October 228.
Yarn No. 40s, June 395, August 327, October 329.

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 3

Wheat July	Rozario Santa Fe June/ quoted	20/6
Wheat July	Barletta Russo June/ quoted	20/6
Wheat July	South Australian June/ quoted	27/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 3

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 7/16

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Industrial research has not received in this country that measure of support which it deserves. It is necessarily a costly affair and is not possible on an adequate scale unless there is active co-operation between Government, scientists and industrialists. Such co-operation has not been common in India, though there is fairly enough scientific talent in the country. But the war has brought home to all concerned the urgent need for co-operation. The activities of the recently created Board of Scientific and Industrial Research have now been made known to the public and they are fairly encouraging. The account includes a list of twenty-one schemes which promise the starting of new industries in the near future provided Government give the necessary initial support. In any case the schemes show how much can be achieved if industrialists scientists and Government sincerely co-operate in the matter. If the co-operation is continued even after the war it will be a valuable asset in the hard inevitable task of reconstruction.

Need For Long Views

We must note here an avoidable limitation on the activities of the Board. We are told that the Board has adopted the principle of giving their attention first to those problems whose solution will help war effort. The urgency of such problems is undeniable and they should certainly receive first consideration but it is much to be hoped that the Board will thereafter concern itself also with other problems whose solution will help general industrial development and thereby enable the country to be self-sufficient with respect to curtailed or costly imports and generally to face with confidence the situation created by the war. That is the policy rightly adopted by all progressive countries even in times of peace. It is particularly helpful in times of war if the Government of a country really cares to help the country first and foremost. The Government and the industrialists should also take long views about their responsibilities in regard to national industries though they may be pre-occupied with such industries as are directly needed for the prosecution of the war. We have often urged in connection with the activities of the Eastern Group Conference and the Roger Mission that Government should plan many-sided industrial development and should not confine themselves only to war industries. And what is true of industries is also true of industrial research.

Correct Policy

The question is often asked if it is desirable for those who support industrial research to concern themselves only with applied science or help research in pure science also. This question has often been discussed by the authorities of the Tata Research Institute of Bangalore and similar bodies. If funds were plentiful they could well be utilised for all kinds of research in science, pure and applied, without any discrimination. But where, as in India, funds are extremely limited, it is necessary, as a rule, to give preference to applied science and particularly to those problems in it the solutions of which are most helpful in meeting our special industrial needs. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research is following a correct policy in this respect. Only it should serve the needs, not only of the few industries directly helpful in war, but also of all those industries which India needs and which have possibilities in the country. If this liberal policy is followed we are sure it will be generously supported by scientists industrialists and the public in general.

Darlan And Turkey

So Admiral Darlan's attack on Turkey was in connection with the cession by France, long before the war, of Adana and the Sanjak of Alexandretta in Syria to Turkey. The Admiral is reported to have criticised this cession and naturally provoked retorts from the Turkish press. As one Ankara paper remarks: "It is an irony of fate that Admiral Darlan is ready to surrender all France and her Colonies to the Germans," but deplores that France could not take away Adana from Turkey." The French Vice-Premier is now too inured to honour and patriotism to feel this gentle but very correct criticism. Indeed, the Admiral's reference to Turkey is both cowardly and contemptible because it was deliberately designed to estrange Turko-Syrian relations not for the benefit of France but for that of his "conquerors", the Germans.

But this very fact emphasizes the dangerous situation in Syria. It lends point to reports that the Germans plan to use Syria for their two-prong drive in the Middle East. Admiral Dentz denies the presence of German troops in Syria. His denial does not mean much. And even if he is right the situation is not affected by the absence at present of German troops. Herr Hitler intends that Admiral Darlan should first involve France in a fight with Britain. This is clear from the permission that he has accorded to France to remove French aircraft to Tunisia and Syria. And the Admiral, of course, is only too willing to fight.

Be More Plausible

Mr. T. Sloan, Adviser to the U. P Governor, claims to have discovered that a considerable number of Congressmen have offered Satyagraha for no other reason than to have the advantage of being well fed at Government expense. It is true that many who claim to serve the country think more of the comforts they earn than anything else. But their number cannot be large in Indian jails, which are not particularly well-known for feeding their prisoners decently. If Mr. Sloan is right, he should, before inviting another conference of pressmen, devise some explanation why hundreds of Satyagrahis, according to himself, are prepared even to apologize in order to get away from the free feeding in jail. He should also explain why millions who are half-starved in the country do not offer Satyagraha in order to qualify themselves for the free feeding and other amenities of jail life. Mr. Sloan states that since April the number of Satyagrahis in the province has fallen steadily. We should like to know if U. P. jails suddenly reduced their diet in April or the people of the province have become able since then, to earn more bread than is given free in jail. We shall not grudge Mr. Sloan his delight in insulting Satyagrahis. But an Adviser to a Governor should be able to speak more plausibly and, if possible, more sensibly.

The Ex-Kaiser

The ex-Kaiser is dead. No man of his time had a more exciting career, exciting both in itself and for the world. He represented *par excellence* the spirit of Prussianism and worked loyally if disastrously in it. But is he alone to be blamed? He was brought up in a world atmosphere which was remarkable for the fact that the Imperialist greed of European nations had run riot. He, too, ran riot. He gambled and lost. But those, who won the last war ostensibly for a just peace, lost the peace. And the world is in the midst of the consequences of 1918-1919 not even knowing what its ultimate fate is going to be.

Frankly Speaking

Britain And Iraq

As was to be expected, the end of the Iraq "incident", has not only restored Anglo-Iraqi treaty relations but has also established British influence in Baghdad more strongly than even prior to the Rashid Ali regime. The Regent has appointed General Jamil Madfai as Prime Minister and the Premier, himself, a tried friend of Britain, has formed a Cabinet comprising "the strongest pro-British leaders". Diplomatically the British are in a stronger position in the Arab world than ever. They have acted with admirable wisdom in formulating armistice terms which do not humiliate the Iraqis or their army. If they follow up the advantage with the same wisdom and foresight they can, we think achieve further diplomatic gains in that part of the world. Meanwhile one very important point about the situation in Iraq still remains obscure. There is no news as to the fate of the oil fields. Are they safe or still in dangerous nands?

Japanese Threats

It appears as if the Japanese are tentatively preparing to make a nuisance of themselves. The German Ambassador in Tokyo has had his second long interview with M. Matsuoka since President Roosevelt's "fireside chat". The representative of Italy, too, had conversations—but, appropriately enough, with M. Matsuoka's subordinate. Simultaneously, a press campaign has been started for some sort of action. A "decisive diplomatic offensive" is being urged in answer to the United States attitude towards Japan's "New Order in East Asia" and its encouragement and assistance to the Dutch East Indies and China. It is amusing to note that where the United States is concerned no more than a decisive "diplomatic" offensive is demanded for the present. But designs against Dutch East Indies are, we fear, more sinister. The clever idea seems to be to side-step both America and Britain and concentrate "stern measures" against Batavia first. But we doubt if America and Britain would permit this strategy.

300 Pilots

Applications have been invited for candidates for three hundred new pilots for the Indian Air Force Reserve in accordance with Government's scheme, which has already been criticised in responsible quarters as entirely inadequate for the requirements of this country's defence. Be that as it may, the fact remains that whatever little may be offered, must be made use of by Indians, because, although the decision of the Government may have been precipitated by the exigencies of the war, India must look upon the wider aspect of this and take the longer view that such training will be beneficial and indispensable for the ultimate defence of the country, organized with a view to shape the defence policy of this country, for this country, by its own people. Therefore, we wish to give the widest possible publicity to this invitation for applications.

Biological Right

The Government of the United Provinces are considering a most serious problem, viz., whether school inspectresses should be allowed to exercise their biological right to marry. There has been a certain feeling of cynicism about the efficiency of married women for educational posts—a cynicism shared by the Punjab Government as well. Hitherto in the U. P. only two inspectresses were married, but when the third also became a follower of Hymen, the authorities took fright and felt that inspectresses were going too far. They were perhaps afraid that a home and children would damp their enthusiasm for touring. The question, therefore, has arisen in the U. P. whether the services of married women should be dispensed with. This seems a cruel and almost inhuman attitude for the Government to take for a woman with a home and children is even more likely to care for the education of children. Moreover, if the Government did take that stand, it would be precluding women who are holding educational jobs from marriage, specially in those cases where what the woman earns may be necessary for the upkeep of the home which that marriage brings into existence.

How To End Communal Conflict

(By GYAN S. VIJOY)

II

The realisation of the supreme fact that everybody in the country—be a Hindu or a Mohammedan, a Congressite, or a Sabhaite or a Leaguer—is surcharged with communal poison will go a long way in arresting the growth of this socio-political cancer.

As the disease has been diagnosed, so an effective cure is possible, particularly as the disease is curable.

The following is recommended:

First, Joint electorate with weightage and reservation to the minority communities in all the Provinces. In the Central, twenty-five per cent should be reserved for the Moslems.

Second, Inter-communal relations should be improved by encouraging inter-communal marriages.

Third, Stupid emotional appeals should be checked and the projection of religion into politics should be stopped.

Fourth, Denominational institutions should be discouraged and the battle of the scripts should be ended by making Hindi and Urdu compulsory in schools.

Fifth, The Government both Central and Provincial, shall not give aid—direct or indirect—to institutions or associations working on communal lines.

Sixth, The State shall declare conversion of men and women below the age of twenty-one illegal and shall penalise any paper which fans the communal flame.

★

The far-sighted ruler of India—Akbar the Great-saw correctly into the future. He realised that the stability of his empire depended on the fusion of Hindus and Mohammedans. And the Amalgam (Indian) will be the granite rock to build his empire upon.

He trusted the Hindus, gave them very high appointments, and encouraged intermarriage. The fact that his own royal house entered into matrimonial alliances with the ruling houses of the Rajput goes conclusively to show his great esteem and love for the Hindus.

Akbar created a new religion called Din-I-Elahi which, however was not a success, in this, he tried to fuse the picked values from different religions into one homogenous mass.

In his opinion, the causes of differences between the Hindus and the Mohammedans were:

1. "Diversity of tongues and the misapprehension of mutual purposes;

2. "The distance that separates the learned of Hindustan from scientific men of other nationalities;

3. "The absorption of mankind in the delights of corporal gratifications (unwillingness to hear praise of another);

4. "Indolence (no intention to understand another);

5. "The blowing of the chill blast of inflexible customs and the low flicker of the lamp of wisdom;

6. "The uprising of the whirlwind of animosity and the storms of persecution (understanding each other an impossibility); and

7. "The prosperity of wretches without principle who deceitfully win acceptance by affected virtue and rectitude." ("Ain-i-Akbari" by Abul Fazl-I-Allani translated by Col. H. S. Jarett (Vol III) pp. 2-4).

The above analysis with little alternations depicts the conditions which one witnesses to-day.

We have the battle of scripts with its unnatural resultant Hindustani shrieking for a place (vide 1).

The distance is annihilated and so Hindustan is getting closer and closer to other countries of the world (vide 2).

Mankind is getting more and more submerged "in the delights of corporal gratificatiois" (vice 3).

"Indolence" has reached the peak position. The determined will of different groups not to understand each other is getting more developed and more and more strengthened (vide 4).

"The low flicker of the lamp of Wisdom" has gone out and utter darkness prevails to-day and "the chill blast of inflexible customs" has frozen the narrow in—the bone of the people—a sort of confusion confounded by custom (vide 5).

The agreement based on mutual distrust has raised animosity to the pitch (vide 6).

"The prosperity of wretches without principle" is a 'fait accompli' to-day. (Substitute for wretches psuedo-leaders and religious men who grow up in this country like the wild grass and thrive very well) (vide 7).

★

Akbar's analysis was correct, but he did not succeed with his Din-i-Elahi. His other experiment, namely, cementing the bond between Hindus and Mahomedans by matrimonial alliances would have succeeded had he not stopped the giving of royal girls to Hindu ruling chiefs.

Another big experiment was the founding of Sikhism by Guru Nanak. His main idea was to found a sect which would act as a nyphen between Hindus and Mahomedans.

This also failed to secure points of contact between Hindus and Mahomedans as it itself in its early stages of growth became a militant sect heavily prejudiced against the Mohammedans.

The measures so far taken to secure harmonious adjustments among different groups have failed for the simple reason that the parties concerned could not discover the focal point.

Unless the pacts are signed on the basis of India (not on the basis of communities or other interests), there seems no earthly chance for an enduring understanding amongst the various cas-

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

THE KAISER IS DEAD

By D. F. KARAKA

The Kaiser Wilhelm II of Hohenzollern, ex-Emperor of the Germans, ex-King of Prussia—that was his name—is dead. The Great Kaiser! Once the hero of the German people, the embodiment of that Prussian spirit, which the Allies crushed in 1918 but which was re-incarnated in Adolf Hitler—this great figure of the early years of the 20th century has now died a death, unwept, unsung. Not with his own people but an exile in the Castle of Doorn, a king-farmer in his last days, still trekking his castle gardens in his Victorian breeches and his pop-gun, a ghost of the past still living to see the tragedy he had brought to his people, and the greater tragedy of an unlearnt lesson repeating itself.

* * * *

The Kaiser was no ordinary man. Born a prince of the royal blood, he was no corporal that had sprung up from the strangled under-growth of the German spirit, but from the arable land of the Prussian nobility, a king by blood, a leader by inheritance, a conqueror by ambition. He was an aristocrat, typical of the generation to which he belonged, a diplomat in the days when diplomacy stood for unscrupulous scheming. He could utter words from the depths of his heart and yet hold his tongue in his cheek. He said at the Belgian Court in 1910: "May our relations of confidence and friendly neighbourliness be drawn ever closer! May welfare and blessing be shed by your Majesty's reign upon your Royal House and upon your people. This is my desire, which springs from the depths of my heart." And all the time he was fully aware of and had endorsed the Count von Schlieffen's plan for violating Belgian neutrality in the event of a war with France, which he had envisaged. One must be endowed with a greater greatness before one can stoop to such diplomacy.

* * * *

This man is now dead and perhaps death brings to a person the privilege of being inviolate to criticism, but the circumstances of the present day when that same Prussianism which he kindled is taking a toll of innocent lives, it is difficult to refer to the ex-king of the Germans with anything but the bitterness that mankind has felt towards this man. The millions dead, whose skeletons lie dried up in the battlefields of Flanders will turn in their unkempt graves and their spirits, now at ease, will stir once again as the Kaiser Wilhelm II joins the august company of the dead. What a day it will be in heaven, my God, when this Your son, the image of man who shattered every other image to perpetuate a vain glory, returns to his fold, back with the dead men with whose lives he toyed and to whom he brought the disillusion and sadness and whose happiness on earth he did not hesitate to shatter.

* * * *

Perhaps his last days brought to him a realisation which had it come earlier might have saved humanity so much sorrow. Perhaps he saw in the image of Adolf Hitler the man he himself once was and the man he knew was wrong. If that was so, his end was more peaceful than his life. And as he dies, he presents to those who subscribed to that philosopy of "Might is Right" a lesson not by its tragic climax so much as by its pitifulness. He bore his downfall well, true to character, true to tradition, true to the environment from which he sprang. They say that in his Castle they still addressed him as "Your Majesty" and that some of the pomp and splendour of his one-time Court was oft reproduced in miniature by those who waited on their erstwhile king. No ordinary man could have played this tragic role.

Bijapur Congress President

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, June 3.

Mr. S. R. Kanthi, President, D. C. C. Bijapur, who was sentenced to 10 months' S. I. has appointed Mr. Mirji S. C. as President of the D. C. C. Bijapur.

UNITY WILL SAVE NATION

Abdul Gaffar Khan Says Time Of Test Is Approaching

PESHAWAR, June 2.

"The time of your test is approaching. You have to save the nation from an onrushing flood. If you unite together and act honestly, you shall be able to ward it off, although some of you might have to perish in offering resistance. And if you neglect your duty, you shall be wiped out, like so many inactive nations of the world", declared Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan addressing a public meeting at Bazar Ahmed Khan, Bannu District.

FIGHT KIDNAPPING

Referring to the kidnapping menace he said: "We are with the oppressed. It is our duty that if one of our brothers oppressed a person belonging to a different religion, we should not, hesitate to fight our own brother."

Concluding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said the Khudai Khidmatgars were an army of God pledged to carry out his orders. He hoped that they would come out victorious after any test.—A. P.

POLITICAL ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 3 MONTHS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, June 3.

Mr. Chhannukhan, a prisoner in the Ratlam Conspiracy case, who is on hunger-strike for the last 3 months is reported to be in a serious condition.

On being requested by the Ratlam public Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Working President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference has asked Mr. Kusumkant Jain to visit Ratlam and interview the Dewan of Ratlam and Mr. Chhannukhan with a view to settle the affair.

Double Sentence On Jailed Punjab M.L.A.

LAHORE, June 4.

Sardar Partap Singh, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was convicted and sentenced to-day to six months and three months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules and the Indian Press Act respectively, for issuing objectionable circulars to members of Congress Parties in Municipal Committees and District Boards in the Punjab, the sentences to run consecutively.

Sardar Partap Singh is at present undergoing 18 months' imprisonment for having offered Satyagraha.—A. F.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Some surprise is caused in Ankara at the number of applications for Turkish transit visas by non-Bulgar speaking holders of Bulgarian passports who want to go to Syria. Very Aryan-looking holders of Rumanian-Jewish passports also asked for transit visas for Syria.

—Reuter.

* * * *

In the opinion of Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S. and Adviser to the U. P. Governor, a large number of people offering Satyagraha do so for "the advantage of being well-fed at Government expense."

Mr. Sloan presumably believes that *he* ought to know where and how far people go—and come—for being well-fed at Government expense.

* * * *

Soviet Russia has cancelled diplomatic recognition of Greece, says a report.

But what else could poor Soviet Russia do, particularly when she is so busy recognising naval, military and parachute dangers to the Ukraine?

* * * *

Since the U. S. A. is helping Dutch East Indies and China and is not recognising the New Order in East Asia, Japan, demands a Tokyo paper, "should take a decisive diplomatic offensive."

Russia, of course, has already acknowledged Japan's "historic task".

By the way, the careful particularisation of the nature of the decisive offensive is interesting.

* * * *

It is learned that American troops are already in Greenland.

—London report.

So are German tourists in Casablanca and Dakar.

* * * *

The feeling in Washington is that France and America have reached the parting of the ways.

France being ridden away to Germany and the U. S. A. riding to Martinique?

* * * *

The German-controlled Paris radio demands that France should co-operate with Germany exactly as the U. S. A. does with Britain.

The Admirable Darlan would boastfully add the difference that France also enjoyed the honour of being "conquered" by Germany.

* * * *

"It is", says a Turkish paper, "an irony of fate that Admiral Darlan is ready to surrender all France and her colonies to the Germans, but deplores that France could not take away Adana from the Turks."

That is because the Admirable Darlan recognises only those who "conquer" France.

* * * *

It is through the official German News Agency, that we learn that Admiral Darlan received General Weygand with whom he talked for some time.

Obviously the Admirable Darlan promptly submitted his report of the interview to Berlin.

* * * *

"Smart showers fell in Bombay and the suburbs intermittently to-day."

—Yesterday's local report.

They were a bit too smart. But we are most emphatically not complaining.

* * * *

"Do you know that man who smiled at you?" asked the jealous sutor.

"Yes", replied his girl. "He's a colleague of mine."

"What does he do?"

"Oh he signs the letters I type."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A bad man is far less dangerous than a cunning one.

* * * *

When a man is going to the dogs he usually meets the dogs about halfway.

* * * *

A pessimist is a man who believes that every chestnut has a worm in it.

* * * *

If a man ever feels religious it's when he finds himself in a tight place.

* * * *

A brave man never lifts up a foe for the purpose of knocking him down again.

* * * *

When some people tell the truth it is only for the purpose of creating trouble.

Testing Time In East Mediterranean

No Distressed Areas And No Mass Unemployment

BRITISH LABOUR DEFINES PEACE AIMS

LONDON, June 4.

After the almost unanimous vote recorded on Tuesday in favour of an all-out fight until victory, to-day's session of the annual conference of the British Labour Party began discussion on another memorandum tabled by the Executive outlining labour's peace aims.

The memorandum urges the completest national planning now to facilitate the ultimate transition to peace, declares "intolerable" mass unemployment, demands the removal of distressed areas, declares that in peacetime as well as wartime finance must be the servant and not the master of political policies.

The memorandum was endorsed on a card vote by 24,13,000 votes to 30,000.

OLD IDEAS BLASTED

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare and a member of the Labour Party Executive who moved acceptance of the memorandum said that just as our resolve to win the war was firm and unbreakable, so was our resolve to win peace.

As many buildings had been bombed and burned, so he hoped that many old ideas had been blasted away never to return. The Labour Party Executive had set up a special committee which was working out "blue prints" for a new Britain after the war so as to be ready with practical plans, he declared.

Britain which alone in Europe was still free was looked to from all over the world, especially by those in slavery under the enemy's heel. It was not possible to exaggerate the influence which Britain and the Labour movement could exercise not only in war, but in the years of peace.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Speaking on Anglo-American relations, Mr. Arthur Greenwood who is in charge of the Government's plans for post-war reconstruction said: "I confidently believe that this growing co-operation between Great Britain and the United States which will become closer and closer as the war goes on, will continue after the war and I think that they will tread the same path with us, realising that there are no longer two hemispheres but one single small world."

Mr. Greenwood added: "I believe that they, with us, will help to guide all freedom loving peoples along the path of peace towards a new prosperity. I know that there will be shambles before the war is over. I realise all the material loss, but our co-operation and that of the Dominions with the United States will give us economic resources soon to obliterate all losses caused by the war. In recent weeks I have had to take steps in co-operation with our Dominions. They are as anxious as we are to maintain the partnership of free peoples and to work together far more closely than ever was the case before this war."

Referring to the National Executive's Memorandum Mr. Greenwood said that Britain was the only country engaged in war which had improved its social services. What then could they not do in peace if they set themselves to the task with the same energy they had thrown into war? He asked.

TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

in 1940 and again this year and in the Commerce, Industries and Labour Member of the Government of India inviting representatives of capital and labour to meet him at Calcutta early in January this year.

As has already been stated above, some of the subjects dealt with in the Report were discussed at the Conference of the Labour Ministers held this year, namely, sickness insurance, recognition of trade unions and holidays with pay. Others, such as industrial housing and hours of night shift work, are already under the consideration of the Government of India. Others will now be considered in detail by the Government of Bombay in consultation with the interests concerned after the full implications of the recommendations have been studied

WHAT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED

The Textile Labour Inquiry Committee was appointed by the Congress Government in Bombay on 13th October, 1937 to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connection with the textile industry in this Province. The following were the members of the Committee: Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (Chairman) and Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi.

The Committee was to be advised on technical matters by the following members: Messrs. Sakarlal Balabhai M.L.A., S. D. Saklatvala M.L.A., Khandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A. and R. A. Khedgikar M.L.A., Mr. R. S. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, was appointed Secretary of the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

(1) "To examine the wages paid to workers having regard to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile industry in the Province, to enquire, in this regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in relation to a living wage standard and, if they are found in any occupation, centre or unit of industry to be inadequate, to enquire into report upon the reasons therefor, and to make recommendations regarding:

(a) the establishment of a minimum wage,

(b) measures which the employers, the employees and the Government should take to improve the wage level,

(c) the remuneration of workers engaged on night shift, and the regulation of night shift work,

(d) standardisation of wages and musters and

(e) the methods of automatic adjustment of wages in future.

(2) To report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its Report and to make recommendations in this behalf.

3. To report on any matters germane to the above

INTERIM REPORT

The Committee submitted an Interim Report on 11th February, 1938 and recommended an increase in wages. This recommendation was accepted by Government and carried out by millowners.

After the submission of the Interim Report Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram resigned his appointment as Chairman of the Committee owing to protracted illness and the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia was appointed Chairman and took charge on 5th October 1938. In December Mr. S. R. Deshpande, proceeded on leave owing to illness and Government appointed Mr. N. A. Meherban Assistant Commissioner of Labour, as Secretary in his place.

UNANIMOUS REPORT

The Committee resumed its work on 5th October, 1938 and in all held 81 sittings for the examination of 733 witnesses. It held no meetings with the Associate members in order to enable them to present their views on the points concerned by the terms of reference. Finally the Committee held 65 meetings for the purpose of formulating its conclusions and recommendations. The Committee submitted its unanimous Report containing 500 pages to the Government on 27th July, 1940 and Government have taken ten months to decide whether they should publish it.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a brief summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee:—

LIVING WAGE STANDARD.

(1) "For a typical family of a husband, wife and two children the range of total expenditure for maintaining a living wage standard we calculate at between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55 for Bombay and at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 for Ahmedabad. For Sholapur the range would be about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 less than for Ahmedabad, and the range for the other centres could be approximately determined by making similar appropriate allowances.

Barring the higher grades of occupation such as those of sizers and warpers, and a section of the best-paid weavers in the bigger centres of the industry, earnings in all other occupations fail to come up to the living wage standard. For the large bulk of the workers, indeed, earnings fall far short of the standard.

MINIMUM WAGE

"We recommend that a Trade Board should be set up for the cotton textile industry of this Province and that its powers and constitution should be similar to those of the Trade Boards established under the British Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918. It should be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers and should also contain some independent persons.

The main duty of the Trade Board shall be to fix minimum time and/or piece rates for as large a body of workers included in the industry as possible.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

"In response to a request from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and after consulting Government in the matter, we have drawn up a scheme of standardization of wages for mills in Bombay.

We recommend that Government should appoint, as early as possible, after the scheme of standardization of wages is brought into operation, a Standardisation Committee for Bombay for the purpose of attending to the working out of details of the scheme, watching its operation and making suitable adjustments in it.

AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES

"We do not recommend that any attempt be made to set up arrangements for the automatic adjustment of wages in the cotton textile industry.

WORKING OF SHIFTS

"We recommend that textile mills must cease work for a period of at least six consecutive hours between the hours of 12 midnight and 7 a. m. except when a three-shift system is permitted and that a two-shift system should be allowed only on the basis of two shifts of 8 1|2 hours each, exclusive of half an hour's interval for rest for each shift.

This recommendation will not only adequately meet the objection to night shift without involving its entire abolition, but will also secure to the employers all the advantages of two-shift work.

We recommend that whenever night-shift in a factory is stopped, workers should be retained in employment according to the length of their service. This safeguard will meet the main objection of the workers to a change-over, and we, therefore, recommend that a monthly change-over should be made compulsory by law.

We recommend that once any type of night work is started, it should be continued for a minimum period of three months. We do not favour the working of three shifts, as it involves work after midnight.

We suggest that the All-India Industrial Council the early establishment of which is urged by us should examine the question of regulating night shift for the whole country.

RATIONALIZATION

We recommend the setting up of a Rationalization Committee to be appointed by Government and consisting of three representatives of employers and three representatives of workers, with two experts assessor members, presided over by an independent Chairman not connected with the textile industry. The function of the Committee should be to examine schemes of rationalization submitted to it by employers and also to hear complaints and disputes arising out of such schemes already introduced. The Committee should enquire whether working conditions of the nature we have set forth have been established to its satisfaction

The essence of the success of any efficiency scheme is that it should be launched with the co-operation of those who have to work it.

We recommend that the workers to be retrenched should be those with the shortest length of service and that an employer dismissing workers on account of the introduction of efficiency measures should pay out-of-work gratuity to the retrenched workers with service of one year or more at the rate of one week's pay for every six months' service exceeding a period of one year, subject to a maximum of six weeks' pay. Workers with twelve months' service should receive two weeks' pay.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION

We recommend that an All-India Industrial Council should be established in the immediate future to deal with the problems relating to the cotton textile industry in the various Provinces and Indian States. While we do not favour the imposition of any restriction on the payment of dividends. We recommend that, when questions of the capacity of the industry to pay are under examination, a standard should be kept in view for a fair return to the shareholder and that this return cannot be placed at a figure which is much in excess of the average return on long-term gilt-edged securities in the period under examination.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

We recommend that a compulsory and contributory sickness insurance scheme in which the employers, the workers and the State will all contribute should be started in Bombay and Ahmedabad in the first instance and extended subsequently to the other cotton textile centres in the Province. We recommend that the Government of Bombay should devise a scheme of unemployment insurance to be brought into operation, in the first instance, in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

LABOUR MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

We recommend that employment exchanges should be organized by Government in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Government should consider the advisability and feasibility of the early establishment of Labour Courts to secure speedy and definite disposal of complaints from workers as well as employers.

We recommend that the contract system of engaging labour should be abolished as soon as possible.

The safeguarding of the workers' right to organize, without intimidation and discrimination, in order to protect and improve their standards of life is the essence of trade unionism and employers who wish to see the growth of a sound trade union movement in this Province should refrain from doing anything that would deter workers from exercising their right of organization.

LONDON, June 4

The immediate oil requirements of Thailand have been under discussion in Singapore and it is learned authoritatively in London that an agreement has been virtually concluded between the British authorities and Major Vilas Osthananda, Thai Minister of State. Further negotiations are proceeding in Bangkok in connection with future Thai require-

SECRET NAZI-SPANISH PACT

The following cable has been received from London:—

George Slocombe writes in the "Sunday Express":—

I have been given the details of an agreement stated to have been signed by the Spanish foreign Minister, Senor Serrano Suner, and the German Ambassador, Baron Von Stohrer, in Madrid on February 7.

SPAIN TO ENTER WAR

Under this agreement, not yet officially confirmed, the Spanish Government is said to have undertaken to enter the war against Britain under certain conditions and in return for certain compensations.

Spain's contribution to the Axis was defined as being that she would:

Permit the passage of German troops through Spain to Gibraltar,

Cede to Germany and Italy naval bases in the Balearic and Canary islands,

Give military co-operation to the Axis troops in North Africa.

In return Germany understood to comply with the following conditions:—

German military forces to be present in the Mediterranean zone,

Germany must guarantee the protection of the Spanish Atlantic coast against possible British attack,

Germany must organise the provisioning of Spain in essential supplies and must create wheat reserves to last eighteen months.

PROMISE TO SPAIN

Germany also promised Spain:

Wide compensation in the Moroccan zone,

The supply of arms, planes and tanks to equip the Spanish army over a period of two years in order to bring it up to the size and equipment of the French army after the war and

The transfer to Spain of a number of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

An interesting thing about this reported agreement is that certain of these conditions have just been fulfilled.

German forces are in the Mediterranean in Crete. A certain amount of wheat has entered Spain recently—with British consent.

And Germany is in a position to re-equip Gen. Franco's army—with the vast stocks of war material captured from the French —A. P.

Stage Set For Mighty Struggle

Vichy Raises Deceptive Slogan To Ease Pressure On Nazi War Machine

LONDON, June 4

A report from Beirut which is unconfirmed in London says that General De Gaulle, the Free French Leader, has arrived in Palestine and has made his headquarters at Haifa.

DE GAULLE'S MOVEMENTS

Foreign reports of the presence of General De Gaulle in Jerusalem at the head of a Free French force are not officially confirmed in either Free France or British quarters in London, but they serve to emphasise the identity of interests between Free France and Britain in the Syrian question as in other matters, writes Reuter's special correspondent. Since General De Gaulle returned to Cairo about eleven days ago to be in close touch with the developments in Syria and elsewhere, there had been no further news of his movements until to-day.

DEFENCE OF EMPIRE

Meanwhile the reported decision of the Vichy Government to defend the French Empire "single-handed" is significant in several ways. The announcement seems designed to meet the charges which are being increasingly heard inside France that the French are not masters in their own house and the fact that such announcement is thought necessary at present may doubtless be taken as a measure of the dissatisfaction felt in France and the French Empire at Vichy's policy.

The phrase "fighting single-handed" is doubtless German inspired. It would pay the Germans well to lure the Vichy forces into single-handed hostilities, while the German army made its preparations leisurely and then made a dramatic entry at a propitious moment. But whatever phrases Vichy employs, the fact remains that her troops can fight only with German-made arms or arms made in French factories now under German control.

Further reports from France of increasing attacks by night on the German forces in Occupied France seem to suggest increasing dissatisfaction among loyal Frenchmen at the German control there. The knowledge that German military activity is in full flood both in Morocco and Syria will certainly do little to allay this resentment.

TESTING TIME

Evening papers in London emphasise that the testing time in the Mediterranean is drawing near. The "Star" declares: "The stage is set for a mighty struggle on the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Axis strategy is to strike down through Syria and Palestine on one side and from Libya on the other. The Germans are likely to stake everything on a decision this summer before American help becomes an avalanche. Hitler is thinking in terms of a total war, of a lightning war of hundred per cent effort.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes:—

It would be wrong to assume that all preparations and activities in the region of Syria are all French and German. With the situation in Iraq now largely settled, Britain has been able to take the necessary precautions with regard to Syria which she was unable to do while the conflict continued in Iraq.

General Weygand is reported from Vichy to have been charged with the defence of the French Empire single-handed against all comers, but remembering the Italian defence of Libya, one could hardly expect the Axis Powers to leave the defence of this important centre to one man and a Frenchman at that. Though there is no confirmation in London of the arrival of Germans in Syria, this does not mean there are none there, although it is not thought that their numbers can be very large.

The British authorities in the Near East can be relied upon to have full knowledge of all that the Germans are doing, but for security reasons they are not likely to spread abroad just what information they possess.

Ex-Kaiser Dies In Retirement

Main Personality Responsible For Crisis Of 1914

BERLIN, June 4.

The Ex-Kaiser is dead.

Wish To Be Buried At Doorn

The ex-Kaiser had expressed his wish to be buried at doorn where he lived nearly 23 years.

It is stated that this will be done.—Reuter.

Delegations From Reich

LONDON, June 4.

Delegations from the Reich are expected to attend the funeral of the ex-Kaiser on Monday in the Castle Chapel at Doorn, says a message to the Official German News Agency from Doorn.

Otherwise the ceremony will be confined to members of the family, according to the ex-Kaiser's wishes.

His Last Hours

Details of the ex-Kaiser's last hours are given in a Doorn despatch to the Official German News Agency. Temporary improvement over the week-end lead to the hope of complete recovery but a definite change for the worse occurred last night when embolism of the lungs caused rapid loss of strength. This weakened normally the strong physique of the ex-Kaiser who sank into deep unconsciousness from which he did not recover. Those present when he died were his wife, Princess Heliene, his daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, Prince Louis Ferdinand, his grandson, Princess Henrietta and the wife of Prince Francis Joseph, another of his grandsons, but a number of his nearest relatives, including his sons, had already left Doorn when the ex-Kaiser appeared so much better during the week-end and expressed a wish to get up.

Responsibility For Crisis Of 1914

With the passing of Wilhelm the Second, the last of the Kaisers of the German Empire, the world loses at the age of 82. A man whose name became during the world-war a symbol for hatred or veneration and about whose character and actions historians have ever since been trying to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Whether and to what extent he was responsible for the action which precipitated that former world crisis or whether he was a weak instrument of other men and events is a question which has been the subject of enormous debate.

Wilhelm himself, according to a document in the British Foreign Office Collection wished the world to believe that he was "really not a bad sort of a fellow". Some authorities held that Wilhelm suffered from an inferiority complex which affected his character and temperament as a consequence of an accident at birth which rendered his left arm useless.

ABSOLUTE AUTOCRAT

Called to the throne at the age of 29 the young Kaiser is said to have resolved from the day of his accession to make of the monarchy an absolute autocracy. It was, according to some authorities, with genuine surprise that he was faced with the international crisis of 1914 and almost to the end of the war, he refused to believe that the struggle could end otherwise than by the triumph of Germany. It was therefore a disillusioned man who

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II

crossed the Dutch Frontier into exile on November 10, the day before the Armistice was signed.

LIFE AT DOORN

At Doorn the ex-Kaiser played a role that was a curious combination of a country gentlemen and the Emperor. He chopped wood and read much and at other times, according to reports, spent hours each day writing his reminiscences. He watched closely the development of Nazism in Germany and although making no explicit comment, was understood to favour the Nazi regime as fostering Germany's recovery, while not approving its anti-Jewish attitude. After the German occupation of Holland there were many rumours that Wilhelm had returned to Germany but until last night he remained at Doorn, having, it is reported, freedom of movement on his estate.—Reuter.

An Eventful Life

(The death of Wilhelm II, (born in 1859), ex-Kaiser of Germany, removes one of the main personalities responsible for the Great War. Within two years of his succession to the throne of the Hohenzollerns in 1888 Prince Bismarck went into retirement and during the regime of one of his successors Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg (1909-17) the last European conflagration broke out in August 1914.

German hunt for world markets and colonies in competition with Britain led to the Prussian militarisation which ultimately brought about the war which was narrowly warded off in 1911 in the Agadir incident, where the Kaiser is said to have staved off the plots of the militarists. The 1914-18 war it was felt in Germany was in defence of German civilisation against Russian barbarism, a drive to Constantinople on the way to East—"Drang Nach Osten". The Serajevou murder of Archduke of Austria was only a spark to ignite the German powder-box.

After the 1918 Armistice which came in the wake of the Ex-Kaiser's abdication, Wilhelm II took refuge in Holland and spent his life in retirement at Doorn.)

PETAIN CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS

WASHINGTON, June 4.

There is no doubt that whatever steps Britain is forced to take in Syria she will have the whole-hearted approval of the United States as the press and the public continue their denunciation of the Darlan policy.

In a trenchant Editorial the "Washington Post" says that if Admiral Darlan's remarks mean anything, France is prepared not only to kiss the rod which beat her, but wield at against the nation to which her people must look for their salvation. It goes on to say that Hitlerism is the Americans' declared enemy and France cannot be a friend of Germany and also of the United States.—Reuter.

B.P.C.C.'S PEACE MISSION

Shopkeepers In Two Wards Promise To Keep Shops Open

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Steps towards restoring confidence among the public in the localities affected by communal disturbances are being taken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in collaboration with important members of the Hindu and Muslim communities. The B.P.C.C. has succeeded in persuading owners of shops in some of the affected localities to reopen their shops without delay and thereby restore confidence.

VISITS TO WARDS

Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Usman Sobani, Mr. Rashidali Baig and some others have visited several wards during the past two days and set up committees composed of residents of the locality for working in the direction of restoring normal conditions. Owners of shops in two wards have agreed to reopen shops.

ADVICE TO MILL WORKERS

The President of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Rashidali Baig visited the mill area to-day and impressed upon the Muslim and Hindu jobbers the need for working in collaboration.

Committees have been appointed for carrying on propaganda in the wards with a view to facilitate restoration of normal conditions and for attending to requirements of victims of riots, who were being treated in hospitals.

ENTER MONSOON, EXIT RIOTING

Solitary Stabbing Incident On Wednesday

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The burst of the monsoon seems to have allayed the frayed temper of the hooligans to day. Upto two in the afternoon there was not a single untoward incident but at 4-30 in the afternoon a stabbing incident occurred falsifying the earlier hopes.

Five men have been taken into custody on suspicion.

This brings the total number of injured to 223 and the total dead to 42.

The number of arrests has reached 1,585.

Two Years For Cyclist Rioter

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A cyclist rioter who was arrested by the Police on May 23rd for stabbing a person was sentenced to-day to two years' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for 6 months by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate of the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

It was stated that the accused emerged from a side lane on a red cycle, put down the vehicle on the road and rushed at a labourer who was walking on the road and stabbed him with a knife and escaped through another lane. Sub-Inspector William D'Souza who was on duty in the locality later on arrested the accused.

Another Person Flogged

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Another person was flogged yesterday in the Arthur Road Gaol in connection with the communal riots in Bombay. He was given eight stripes.

Considerable Tension In U. P.

NAINITAL, June 4.

"The general situation in the province from the point of view of communal relations is not good. Everywhere there seems to be considerable amount of tension and a small quarrel in any place is apt to set it ablaze", said Mr. Sloan, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in a Press Conference to-day.

The Adviser informed the Pressmen that the District Magistrates had been instructed to select sites to dig slit trenches at short notice. Trenches would be dug in factories and schools also.—United Press.

EDITORS CONDEMN C. P. M.'s ORDER

Restrictions On Publication Of Riot News Harmful

CONFERENCE FORMS COMMITTEE TO MEET SITUATION

Restrictions placed on the city's newspapers with regard to the publication of the riot news came in for severe criticism at a meeting of the Editors and their representatives on Wednesday, at the Journalists' Club. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. Sixteen Editors and their representatives were present.

Mr. Horniman read Mr. S. A. Brelvi's letter stating his inability to attend the meeting due to some other engagement. It was, therefore, a great disappointment to him not to have been able to attend the meeting. Mr. Horniman said that he had also received a letter from Mr. Francis Low regretting his inability to attend the meeting owing to another engagement.

AT MAYOR'S MEETING

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Horniman said that at a meeting of the journalists at the Mayor's parlour, there was a general desire to convene a meeting of city journalists to discuss the question of the restrictions on Press in regard to the publication of riot news. At the Mayor's meeting they listened to a somewhat lengthy address from Mr. Mohanlal Desai. The object was to make an appeal to the editors of the newspapers to apply the soft pedal to the rict news. Mr. Desai complained about the colour given by some newspapers not to aggravate the situation and inflame the sentiments of one community against the other and such other advice. As far as he knows, he had not found anything in any newspaper which published anything which was calculated to aggravate the situation. And he told them so.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that the editors of the newspapers knew their business well and they had got to discharge their duties according to their discretion and in the way they deemed fit. He for one was not going to agree to the suppression of news and to the modification of the sensational character of the news if it were so and generally allow any kind of interference in the conduct of his work and carrying on the newspaper work.

"HARMFUL ORDER"

After referring to the heavy and serious responsibility of the editors and the tendency on the part of the Government to interfere in their work, he particularly referred to the order served on the editors of the newspapers by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The order in his opinion was harmful, improper and dangerous restriction to the Press and specially the order directing the Press not to give the names of the localities where the trouble started.

The question involved a serious principle. The situation might have improved now. Slapping had taken the place of stabbing. It might be that with the outbreak of the monsoon, the riots might evaporate and might be washed out. But one could not say when they might break again.

He was, however, particular that the functions of the Press were not interfered with by Government or anybody else when the riots broke out again. He had intimate knowledge of these things for a number of years. He knew that the editors generally tried to help the Government in the suppression of the riots.

He felt that this business of shutting everybody out and leaving the police to handle the situation entirely was most improper. He also felt that the public cooperation was essential.

He knew that the police had an important part to play and he had nothing to say about the devotion to duty shown by some officers and the strain generally put on the police force and he also knew that most Police Officers worked at high pressure. But one could not allow the police force to be in complete control of the situation. He had received a number of complaints against the Police "excesses."

To sum up, he wanted to impress upon his colleagues that restrictions on the Press and suppression of news could not be and ought not to be tolerated. And he hoped it would not be tolerated.

Mr. C. V. Shah, Editor of the "Mathrubhumi" and "Bharat Samachar" narrated his experiences with the authorities and orders served on him leading to the stopping of the "Mathrubhumi" and the starting of the "Bharat Samachar." He had telephonic conversations with Gandhiji and he would go to Wardha the next day to place his grievances before him and seek his advice. But he felt that it was essential to consult his colleagues and know their opinions before he left for Wardha.

COMMITTEE FORMED

After some more suggestions were placed before the meeting, Mr. K. M. Tamhankar, the editor of the "Navashakti", moved a resolution to the effect that the editors present should form themselves into a Committee with power to co-opt members in order to meet the situation in the light of the day's discussions. Mr. Shrikant Thakur, editor of the "Viswamitra", seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. Horniman assured the meeting that he would consider the matter and take some action.

Urdu Journalists Protest Against C. P. M.'s Ban

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Managing Committee of Urdu Journalist Association, Bombay held on Sunday last. Mr Qutbuddin Siddiqi being in the chair:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Urdu Journalist Association, Bombay, records its protest against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate banning the publication of the names of localities, where the riots and assaults occur.

This meeting, while eagerly wishing for the speedy restoration of normal conditions and communal harmony, is of opinion that the order is not only a crushing blow on the right and freedom of the Press but is also dangerous for public safety and it may lead to more disturbances and blood-shed in the city.

On these grounds the Committee insist upon the withdrawal or amendment of the said prohibitory order immediately in the interest of the public"

Goan Footballers' War Effort

A Grand Festival Football Match under the auspices of the newly formed The Bombay Goan Athletic Association will be held on the Cross Maidan on Sunday June 8th in aid of the War Fund.

The function will start at about 3-45 p.m. with music and Concannim songs. Two football games between the two major provinces of Goa, Bardez and Salsette will be played. The first game is between youngsters below 13, hailing from the above two districts. The second game is between seniors Both the games promise to be exciting and interesting events. In a previous encounter these two provinces, after a keen struggle, had emerged on equal terms.

In between the games and at the intervals, well-known Goan dramatists will sing popular Concannim songs and songs on the War. Famous actors like Souzalin, Anthony D'Sa, Souza Ferrao and Kid Boxer have consented to aid the War Effort. Jazz band will be in attendance.

As it is expected that over 12,000 people will be present on the ground, the Association has decided to utilize the occasion to educate the Goan masses on the War, the War Effort and on Saving to Win. Brief talks on these subjects will be given. Loudspeakers will be installed all over the ground.

Mr. Simon Periera, The Editor of The "Evening News of India", will preside.

Donations for the Goan Footballers' War Effort may be sent to The Bombay Goan Athletic Association, 23, Goa Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

No Enquiry Until Normal Conditions Are Restored

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Representations have been received by the Government of Bombay asking for a public inquiry into various aspects of the disturbances in Ahmedabad and Bombay. The Government has come to no final conclusion on this matter. But certainly no public inquiry will be held until normal conditions have been restored throughout the province and until the full reports of the local authorities have been received and considered.

A public inquiry would involve charges and counter-charges by the various communities and must result in increased tension and a prolongation of unrest and crime.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT

Some of the bodies and individuals who have asked for an inquiry have alleged that the disturbances are the outcome of organised conspiracies by one community to attack members of another community. To ask that the existence of such conspiracies should be investigated by an 'ad hoc' committee of inquiry discloses some confusion of thought.

The investigation of conspiracies to commit murder or other offences is a duty laid on the police and judicial authorities under the criminal law, which requires that a person aware of the commission of murder, rioting, arson, robbery and similar offences should give information thereof to the nearest Magistrate or police officer. Any person in possession of relevant information about the disturbances in Ahmedabad and Bombay should, therefore, place it at the disposal of the competent authorities forthwith. It is both useless and dereliction of duty to withhold it in the expectation that it can be disclosed to some public inquiry committee, which may be set up hereafter.

RUMOURS WON'T DO

It should be noted that information laid before the authorities should be first-hand information—that is to say, it should consist of something actually seen or heard by the person giving it. Rumours and guesswork are useless to the authorities. But it should be remembered that isolated and seemingly trivial facts may, when taken in conjunction with other facts, prove valuable in the investigation of crime.

Communal Flare-Up In Bihar Sharif Again

PATNA, June 4.

A fresh communal incident is reported from the Bihar Sub-Division which was the scene of rioting towards the end of April.

Two men and a three-year-old baby were killed yesterday when in the small hours of the morning an armed mob raided a solitary house in a village near Bihar Sharif.

Extra police reinforcements have been sent to the area and armed police have started patrolling of the villages at night.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of police are camping at Bihar Sharif to keep in touch with the situation.—A. P.

Bengal Club Cup League

Jagannath Fishermen and Bengal Club Maintain Leadership

Despite the severe handicap occasioned by the communal riots, the Indian Football League managed to play off as many as six games during the last week-end. The leaders of the two sections, Jagannath Fishermen and Bengal Club maintained their positions comfortably. There is no doub the Fishermen will keep it up to the last. The same cannot be said of the Bengal Club. The Y. M. C. A. is sure to dislodge them from the top before they have completed their engagements.

KEEN CONTESTS

There will be a keen rivalry for the second and third places in Section A, and for the third place in B. Three teams, Muslim Sports St. Xavier's College and Caltex, have scored equal number of points in Section A. But the Muslims have played one game less. It is very likely they would succeed in retaining the second position. Although the fight for the third place lies between the College and Caltex, the chances of the Matunga Athletic cannot be altogether discounted. They are the only side who have wrested a point from the redoubtable Fishermen. If they play up as well as they are capable of, they may still find a place in the Championship Round.

In Section B, Tata Sports hold the third position at present. But the Indian Gymkhana may prove a strong rival in the end.

THE TABLES

The following are the present positions of the respective teams in the League.

SECTION A

Teams.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Jagannath Fishermen XI	5	4	0	1	19	3	9
Muslim Sports	4	3	1	0	10	6	6
St. Xavier's College	5	3	2	0	10	6	6
Caltex	5	3	2	0	11	10	6
Matunga Athletic	4	2	1	1	11	6	5
St. Francis	4	1	3	0	4	11	2
Bhoiwada	6	1	5	0	5	22	2
Khatau Sports	3	0	3	0	2	8	0

SECTION B

Teams.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P
Bengal Club	6	5	0	1	21	3	11
Y.M.C.A.	3	3	0	0	18	0	6
Tata Sports	5	2	1	2	9	8	6
Indian Gym.	5	2	2	1	14	6	5
Eright Star	5	2	2	1	6	15	5
United Young Friends	4	1	3	1	7	4	3
B. B. C. I. Ry.	6	1	4	1	5	18	3
Burmah Shell	6	0	5	1	3	29	1

MYSORE RACE RESULTS

MYSORE, June 4.

A big crowd was present on the Mysore Race Course on Wednesday when the chief events of the season H. H. the Maharaja's Gold Cup and the Mysore Gold Cup were down for decision.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore arrived in State drive shortly before the Mysore Gold Cup and at the conclusion of the races presented the trophies to the owners of the winning horses Mr. J. C. D. Vanrenen and Mr. A. S. Tyabjee. Well backed animals obliged.

The most successful Jockey was W. T. Evans who rode both the Cup winners.

Following are results of to-day's races:—

VISITORS PLATE (Div. II) Dist.—7 furlongs.

FILFIL 8-8, Burn 1
HATIM AL IRAQ 7-12, Freshman 2
SHAMSOONDER (Junior) 8-4, Virsingh 3
MUWAFAK 9-3, Evans 4
All ran.
Tote paid:—Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 32 for places.

NABI PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

HURRY ACROSS 7-8, Shanker 1
MIXED WEATHER 7-2, cd. 7-3, Whiteside 2
AMERICAN BEAUTY 9-4, Brace 3
VALLEY MOUNT 8-4, J. O'Neale 4
Tote paid: Rs. 52 for win Rs. 11, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 for places

JAYA PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs

DAHMAN AHMAD 8-8, J. O'Neale 1
REFORMER 8-11, Burn 2
ALMUNTASHIR 8-12, Evans 3
BATAL AL IRAQ 8-3, H. Mc Quade 4
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win, Rs 8 Rs. 18 and Rs. 10 for places.

MYSORE GOLD CUP. Dist.—1 mile.

PHILDERER 7-13, Evans 1
EAGER TIT 8-0, Brace 2
OSMAN PASHA 7-7, Peacock 3
SIEAHENSHAH 7-0, cd. 7-4, Whiteside 4
Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs 8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 19 for places.

H. H. MAHARAJA GOLD CUP. Dist.—1 mile, 3 furlongs.

SITARA 8-7, Evans 1
HIGHLIGHTS 7-9, cd. 7-11, Britt 2
MOHALEBB 7-1, cd. 7-5, Peacock 3
SILVERETTE 8-0, Elliot 4
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 16 for places.

LALITHA PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs

THE STREAMER 7-10, Roberts 1
MENU SUFFRAGE 7-5, Peacock 2
TETRAOADO 7-9, M. O'Neale 3
DON'T SHOOT 8-12, Carr ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 14 and Rs. 8 for places

KUNIGAL PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

MAERNGO 8-0, Roberts 1
LAKHPAT 8-11, Raffaele 2
PRINCESS MUMTAZ 9-4, Meekings 3
CHERIE 8-8, Evans 4
Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 27 and Rs. 24 for places.

VISITORS PLATE (Div. I) Dist.—7 furlongs.

SHATRA 8-5, Meekings 1
THARWATH 8-4, F. Rehman 2
DESERT PRINCE 7-12, Clarke 3
YOUNG KAYID 8-11, Baba Khan 4
Tote paid: Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Example of journalism in India—journalism of a type I do not understand. Here is Ella Sen writing in "The Hindu", and reproduced in a Delhi paper! Reproduced, mind you. Here are the opening paragraphs:

* * * *

"Indian womanhood idealises wifehood and forgets that the creation of a lovely home is an essential qualification of a wife.

To-day women have friends of both sexes with whom they are on visiting terms, but how many have really attractive sitting-rooms in which to welcome them? Rooms, that are not merely bad imitations of Western drawing-rooms, but rooms that vibrate with colour, personality, and are not, at the same time, a mongrel creation, but truly Indian in character and design."

* * * *

Sweet, isn't it?

Here is a conception of humour—a joke, if you can see it. It's headed "Scientist's Love Letter": It begins: "Yesterday I saw you amongst the circle of your friends and my only heart broke into 3.134 pieces approximately. The tangent at the point of contact of your cylindrical elbow with the square table upon which you were leaning diagonally made an angle of 30 degrees nearly . . . ."

* * * *

All this arises from a remark in a certain gentleman's letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday, about "descending to the writings of 'Dim'."

* * * *

From which I ask those people who may happen to read this Half Column by chance or by habit what is it they would like to see in it? There comes a time in every journalist's life when he has to take stock of any feature he runs. Therefore, what would you like?

(A) Would you like it serious, pungent and without reserve?

(B) Would you like it soft and anecdotal?

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Why Not Be HAPPY HEALTHY & SLIM

YOU can be happy, healthy and gloriously fit, and get full enjoyment out of life if you follow the golden rule of taking two Bile Beans regularly every night.

Bile Beans not only bring renewed health and vigour, but also clear the complexion and keep your figure slim and youthful. So, if you want to feel and look your best at all times, remember to take Bile Beans at bedtime.

OVER ONE MILLION BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY DAY

This is how Bile Beans act. Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts and therefore can be taken regularly every night with perfect safety. They tone up the digestion, purify the blood and daily remove all fat-forming residue; thus keeping you happy, healthy and fit.

BILE BEANS

KEEP YOU FIT AND WELL

All Medicine Dealers Sell Bile Beans—Price ONE RUPEE a Bottle

Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

KEEP FIT AND HAPPY

By its unique power to stimulate the vital digestive process, Bovril helps you to get full benefit from your food, and so maintains your energy and strength at the highest level

KEEP TAKING BOVRIL

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Can Multiply by Division—Can You?

By BUD FISHER

EUROPEANS IN CEYLON

Want Assisted Indian Immigration Labour

PLEA TO 'EXCEPT' BRITISH SUBJECTS DOMICILED IN U. K.

COLOMBO, May 29.

"Strong opposition" to the Immigration Control Bill is expressed by the European Association of Ceylon in a memorandum they have submitted on the subject to the Standing Committee of the State Council.

"The Association is strongly opposed to the Bill 'in toto' but, as it has been intimated by the Standing Committee that no representations may be made against the principle, the Association will refrain from so long," states the Memorandum.

Declaring that in view of their opposition to the Bill, they do not propose to make any representations regarding the details, the Memorandum states that their observations are based on broad considerations and intended mainly to secure the exclusion of certain classes of persons from the operation of the Bill.

EXCEPTED PERSONS.

Firstly, the Memorandum lays down: "British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom are persons who have not created and do not create the problem which the Bill seeks to solve and should, therefore, be placed among the excepted persons."

The Memorandum continues:

"That non-Ceylonese already admitted to Ceylon have the right to secure property, employment and a variety of other interests in Ceylon and it is politically unjust to deny to such non-Ceylonese free entry into Ceylon (or the possibility of being present at will) must be considered essential to the protection of their interests. It will accordingly be submitted that persons resident in Ceylon on an appointed date (chosen after due deliberation) or have been resident in Ceylon for a specified period before that date should be excepted from the operation of the Ordinance.

ASSISTED INDIAN IMMIGRANT LABOUR.

Referring to assisted Indian immigrant labour, the Memorandum states "that there is involved in the statements made to persons whose homes were in India by His Majesty's Government by the Government of Ceylon and by others with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Government of Ceylon, an undertaking that such of them as were induced, and indeed assisted, to embark upon the earning of a livelihood in Ceylon not in any way be discouraged in the future from continuing to earn that livelihood. The assisted Indian Immigrant Labour at present in Ceylon and that which having been in Ceylon is now being prevented from arriving here by reason of the Indian ban on emigration are essential to the agricultural industries of Ceylon and should not be discouraged in any way from rendering service to such industries".

Adequate provision to enable persons in control of private enterprise to exercise unrestricted freedom of choice in the selection of employees is also urged in the Memorandum on the ground that absence of such provision will jeopardise the welfare of many existing enterprises.

The Memorandum states in conclusion that the definition of "non-Ceylon" should be based on residence and not domicile.—A. P.

Bogey Of "Political Agitators" In Malaya

Indian Workers' Suffering Increasing Daily; Govt. Of India Urged To Conduct Inquiry

The following statement on the strike situation in Malaya has been sent to us by Mr. K H. Nathan, who was recently deported by the Malayan Government in connection with labour strikes there:

The sufferings of Indian labourers in Malaya have grown more and more acute in recent months and culminated in ugly clashes between the labourers, the police and the military, resulting in the death of some Indian workers and injuries to others. The unrest among the labourers on estates has been attributed by the authorities to the work of "Indian political agitators"; but, from my knowledge and experience I can say that the root cause of the trouble is quite different.

Rubber is one of the main products of the country and the Indian worker is the backbone of the industry. Owing to the greatly increased demand for rubber consequent on the war, the industry has been having a great boom and the estates are making huge profits. But the lot of the worker has not improved to any appreciable extent. The cost of rice, his staple food, has increased from 26 cents a Malaya measure to 40 cents; the cost of cloth and other necessaries has similarly increased. But the earnings of the labourer have not been adequate to make both ends meet. To alleviate suffering, the Government gave their labourers a war allowance of 12 to 17 cents a day. In February 1941, the Indian labourers were told that they would be paid a war allowance of five cents provided they put in 24 days work in the month. The offer will remain more or less a paper offer since it will be difficult, if not impossible, for any worker to put in this minimum under conditions prevailing to-day.

CHINESE WORKERS GAIN

After the outbreak of the present war Chinese labourers by resort to direct action succeeded in getting their wages raised from one dollar to one dollar and twenty cents. Indian labourers did not resort to direct action; instead, they made representations to Managers asking for an increase of their wages to seventy cents in the case of men and sixty in the case of women workers. The representations however were futile. On the 1st March, about 400 Indian workers of the Glen Mary Estate in Klang District struck work; workers on other estates followed suit later. The employers tried by a variety of means to break the strikes and put down the unrest. They moved the Government to declare strikes illegal and started an outcry against "Indian political agitators" and "communists". In some estates "ring leaders' were asked to quit the lines within twenty-four hours and when they failed to do so, leaving their wives and children behind, they were charged and convicted for "trespass."

When water-supply was cut down and the issue of rice and ration cards was refused by the Managers, the labourers' representatives approached the Indian Agent, Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S., and Mr. Raghavan, the President of the Central Indian Association of Malaya. Through their efforts, the management of the Klang District estates came to a gentleman's agreement in regard to wages and restored water and rice. They consented to pay 60 cents to men and 50 to women workers. The labourers however wanted that their demand for 70 and 60 cents should be met and requested Mr. Raghavan to continue to press for satisfaction of the same.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

A variety of other causes led to strikes in other estates by this time. Among the demands which workers pressed during the strikes the following are the more important. Overtime work should not be compulsory and where a labourer did work overtime, he should be properly remunerated therefor; tappers should not be compelled to do other work for the employers after the day's tapping work; the insistence on the minimum of twenty-four days work as prerequisite for grant of five cents as war allowance should go; proper schools and teachers should be provided on estates for the benefit of the children of workers; children of school going age (6 to 14) should not be compelled to work after 12 noon; overtime payment and increase in wages should be given to factory workers; the practice of cutting down the day's wage of a worker on the plea of the allotted task not having been completed should stop; right of association for workers should be conceded; workers should not be forced to get down from bicycles whenever they saw their Manager (European) passing by and adequate medical and hospital facilities should be provided.

Some Managers were prepared to redress these grievances, but others not only refused to do so but dismissed those whom they considered ring-leaders. I was myself arrested first, under the Banishment Enactment, and later under Emergency Regulations by the authorities.

The situation took a serious turn. There were clashes between the workers and the police and the military.

My own view is that most of the trouble could have been avoided if the Government of Malaya had acted with foresight and taken up the matter earlier. I hope the Government of India will not remain indifferent to the happenings in Malaya. Indian nationals, particularly the labourers among them, in foreign countries are helpless. Not only should redress be secured for their legitimate grievances, but an immediate enquiry should be held into the many tragic occurrences as a result of which Indian lives have been lost, so many other Indians injured, and their dependents rendered helpless in a foreign country. I urge the Government of India to take immediate steps to see that justice is done to her nationals in Malaya.

"HINDU" CORRESPONDENT ACQUITTED

Charge Of Violating Censorship Regulations Of French India Fails

MADRAS, May 30

"The elements of the offence do not exist; because on the one hand, the accused did not publish any article forbidden by the Censor and on the other hand the Act under which he is prosecuted, applies only to publications in the French Territory as there is special law regarding articles published in foreign papers. The accused, moreover, has submitted himself to censorship in depositing his copy to the Bureau of General Information. There was no intention to commit an offence by violating the law," observed Justice M. Ducaud, the Presiding Judge, assisted by Justices M. Haag and M. Tamby constituting the Bench of the Court of the Superior Tribunal of Appeal of French India, in acquitting yesterday Mr. V. S Mani Aiyar, Correspondent at Pondicherry of "The Hindu", who stood charged with violating the Censorship Regulations of the Government of French India.

The charge against Mr. Mani Aiyar was that he 'published" in the issue of 'The Hindu' dated March 27, 1941, a report under the caption "French India and Free France" without the authorisation by the local Censor. At first the case came for hearing before the Presiding Magistrate of the First Tribunal, Pondicherry, who, on April 23, 1941, found the accused "guilty" and convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of 100 francs. The accused was, however, given the benefits of the 'Loi Sursis', the First Offenders' Act, by which the effect of the judgment would be kept in abeyance for a period of five years.

Mr. Mani Aiyar filed an appeal before the Court of the Superior Tribunal of Appeal of French India against the judgment of the lower court.

In pleading "not guilty" to the charge, the appellant contended that, according to a written understanding between himself and the Military Captain of French India, who was the Head of the General Information Bureau with the Government of French India, he had duly submitted a copy of his report in question on March 26, 1941, after despatching the report to his paper on the night of March 25 He also pointed out that it was only on March 27 that the local Censor had intimated him that thereafter all the reports should be subject to pre censorship before being sent to the Press.

LEVER BROS. FACTORY STRIKE

Leaders Advise Workers To Maintain Orderliness And Determination

Bandra witnessed an unusual spectacle on Monday evening when lorry loads of Lever Brothers Soap strikers streamed into the maidan opposite Bandra Talkies to attend the General Meeting of the Union There were also about 200 women workers in the audience which numbered about 700.

Speeches were made by Comrades Surywanshi and Shankerlingam on the demands of the workers. They appealed to them to continue in the same orderly and determined manner and assured them of victory in the near future. They said that the foundations for negotiations have been laid by the Union.

Charged With Selling Indecent Book

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Minochar Jehangir Javeri, Manager of Messrs. Herring and Kent, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling copies of an alleged indecent book called "Health and Vitality".

The accused was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, who granted the police application for an extension of the bail period of the accused.

Taraporewala Elected President Of Thana Municipality

THANA, June 3.

At a special general meeting of the Thana Municipal Board, Mr. B. H.Taraporewala was unanimously elected as President for the remaining period of the triennium, in place of Mr. P. D. Vaidya, who had resigned his presidentship.

It may be recalled that it was under the presidentship of Mr Taraporewala, that the Thana Municipal General Board resigned "en bloc" early last month, as a protest against Government reducing the rate of "crude oil" tax The matter has been compromised and the General Board has begun to function as usual after a fortnight's deadlock, a

Calcutta Mail Late By Four Hours

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Calcutta Mail via Nagpur arrived in Bombay 4 hours and 25 minutes late to-day. The delay, it is understood, was due to engine trouble which developed at Malkapur near Bhusaval junction.

Marriage Declared Invalid

The suit filed by Sharadabai, daughter of Shivrao Hemady, for a declaration that her marriage with one Krishnakant Ramchandra Paralikar, was illegal and void, came up for hearing as a short cause before Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court on Wednesday.

The plaintiff, who belongs to the Saraswat Brahmin caste of South Canara, was married in 1923 to a person of her own community who, however, died four years later.

In 1934, the plaintiff married the defendant, who belonged to the Kayastha Prabhu community, which was lower than her own. The marriage was performed under the auspices of "The Vidhava Vivaha Sahayak Sabha", a Society for the promotion of widow remarriages.

The plaintiff alleged that at the time of her marriage, only a few ceremonies were performed and that too in a hurried and haphazard fashion. These ceremonies being incomplete, did not constitute a valid and binding marriage.

It was further alleged that the defendant had married another girl, Miss Pradhan, in 1939 and had since deserted the plaintiff.

At the hearing of the suit, the defendant did not appear.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff as prayed for.

Mr. Chagla appeared for the plaintiff.

HOW TO END COMMUNAL CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 4.)

tes and sects living in India.

The "Remedial Measures" already suggested should be given effect to by setting the Provincial and Central legislative machinery in motion.

This would evolve a compact Hindu group of two hundred and seventy million of people and also a homogeneous Muslim group which shall take its cue from Ataturk and not from Jinnah and thus the fusion between the two divergent groups on the basis of India will give to the world a new amalgam called "Indian."

Can we not give a new orientation to the communal activities of the Hindus and the Mussalmans? On the answer depends the future of this great country, INDIA.

(Concluded).

ON THE AIR

Thursday June 5.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. S. D. Batish. 7-45 Ata Mohammad. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 G. J. Watve. 8-40 News in Marathi 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9-0 Susheela Tembe. 9-20 Air Trio. 12-30 p.m. A Light Selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani 1-0 Nautch Melodies. 1-10 Trio of Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music 5-5 Ata Husain. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 S. D. Batish. 5-50 Kharadkar. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. J. Watve. 6-25 Biniwale. 6-30 Children's Half Hours. 7-0 Gujarat Na Thakerda. 7-15 Devotional Duets. 7-25 Local News and Announcements. 7-30 Ghazal and Geet. 7-45 Susheela Tembe. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarathi. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 Books and Authors. 8-45 Sound News. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 Dunstan Roberts 10-10 Korshed Joshi. 10-20 Joseph Delima. 10-35 Hilda Flanders.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Ata Husain. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Nisar Ahmed. 8-55 Nagaswaram. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s.)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bhagat Tharu. 1-0 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s)

5-0 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Sitar Recital. 5-35 to 6-0 As in Bombay 1. 6-0 R. Kant. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Commercial News. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 S. D Batish. 8-5 G. J. Watve. 8-15 G. R. Khan. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 Nyaymurthi Rama Shastri. 9-25 Susheela Tembe 9-45 S. D. Batish. 10-10 Ata Husain.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Bhakti Ras Ke Gane. 5-10 S. K. Mazumdar. 5-20 Mashuq Ali Khan. 5-35 Dadra Aur Geet. 5-45 Rasoolan Bai. 6-0 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special Announcements. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Master Madan. 6-50 Jair on the Jaltarang. 7-0 Jigar Aur Fani. 7-15 Crime and the Man. 4. 7-30 Rasoolan Bai. 7-50 Shabd Aur Bhajan. 8-0 Post Mortems. 2. 8-15 For Villagers Only. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Abdush Shakur. 10-0 B. S. Thakur. 10-10 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-20 Master Madan. 10-30 Rasoolan Bai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

374.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Bani Mukerjee. 5-10 Sarod Solo. 5-25 Bani Mukerjee. 5-35 Debi Bhattacharya. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Raga Pradhan Song. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 Nilmadhab Sinha. 6-20 For the Rural and Industrial Areas. 7-0 Mandolin Solo. 7-5 Manipuri Kirtan. 7-20 Kamaj Sarkar. 7-40 Mandolin Solo. 7-45 Industrial India. 1. 8-0 Orchestra. 8-10 Rabindra Sangit. 8-30 Orchestra. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9-0 The Hawaiian Singers. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 We are Children.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. For Children. 4-30 Tea Time Music. 5-0 Shrimati Narasamma. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam 6-0 News in English. 6-5 Shrimati S. D. Subbulakshmi. 6-30 Nagarikam 7-0 As it Happens. 7-15 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 8-55 Swamy at the Cadet College. 9-15 Local News and Announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Tropical Talk.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25.53 m. and 31-32 m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m 4-25 to 10, 19-82 m.; 8-30 to 10, 25.52 m.

16-25 London Calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 Questions of Hour. 17-00 Ensa Overseas Half Hour. 17-40 Rel. Service. 17-45 Grimethorpe Colliery Band. 17-15 Susi Jeans, Organ. 18-30 News: Major Murray. 18-45 Will Kings, Comedian and Roland Peachevy, Guitar. 19-00 Front Line Family 19-15 Cecil Dixon: Piano. 19-25 London Calling. 19-30 Talk. 19-45 Margot Macgibbon, Australian Violinist. 20-00 Men of To-morrow. 20-30 Talk: In My Opinion. 20-45 Music of Britain. 21-00 Calling Br. Forces in India: Music and Messages: 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of Hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B & C. I. Railway.

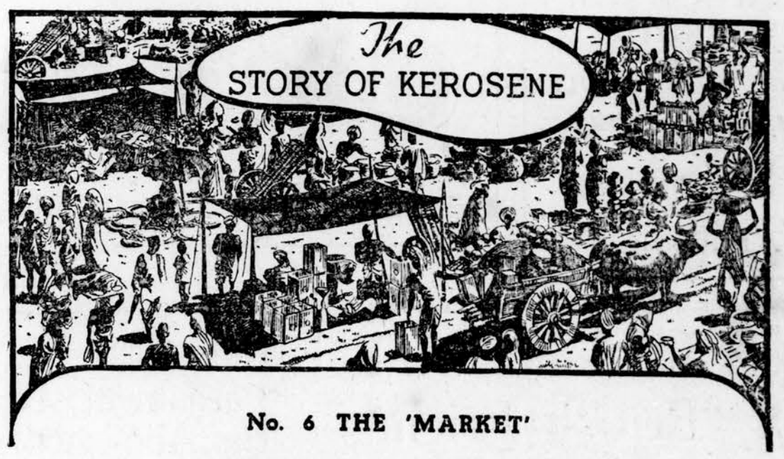
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
		(Mon) (Sat)
The Flying Ranee. Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee. Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 18	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that villagers of forest villages in the East and West Khandesh districts should be permitted to collect and remove bones from forest areas on free permits. Conditions are that the bones are removed by headloads for 'bona fide' agricultural purposes and not for sale or barter.

This privilege will take effect from July 1 in the case of Raver range.

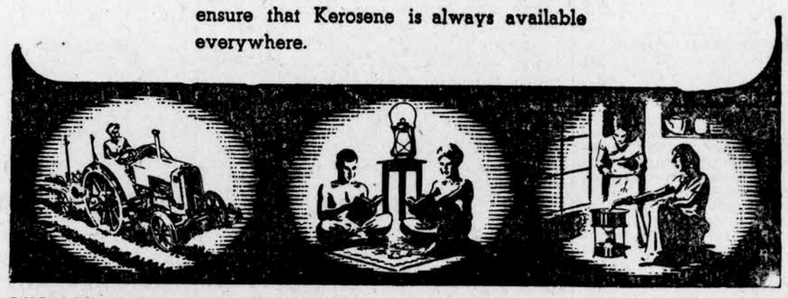


No. 6 THE 'MARKET'

Wherever there is a market, you will find Kerosene

Stage by stage Kerosene is distributed to reach the innermost depths of the country. The most remote villager is sure of a regular supply, if not actually to his door-step, then at his local 'Market'. Week in week out Kerosene is always available.

Over a period of many years, Burmah-Shell have built up not only a vast selling organization, but also a widespread service of Inspectors, whose main duties are to improve methods of distribution and to ensure that Kerosene is always available everywhere.



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AGENTS (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI NEW DELHI

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Everything in life is motion—activity. We either move onward or backward—there's no standing still. 'ASPRO' is a concrete illustration: it keeps on serving by healing and helping—so it keeps on growing. While 'ASPRO' lives it grows.

THAT IS WHY 'ASPRO' HAS THE LARGEST SALES OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WHOLE WORLD!

'ASPRO' HELPS YOU TO HELP YOURSELF—

CLAIMS The following claims are made on behalf of 'ASPRO':

1. 'ASPRO' DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH.
2. It can be safely taken by children and grown-ups.
3. It is not necessary to lie in bed to take them and obtain the benefit.
4. 'ASPRO' RELIEVES MALARIA in one night, ALMOST ANY HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES, Rheumatism in one night, it brings sweet sleep to the sleepless, taken with a lemon drink or a hot beverage it will smash an attack of Influenza in one night. For women 'ASPRO' is heaven sent relief. Nerve pain such as Toothache, Neuralgia, Neuritis disappear like magic under the soothing influence of 'ASPRO.'

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

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"On Sunday, the 8th, I was early mad with pain. Tried everything I could lay my hands on. Nearly mad on the 9th, purchased Aspro tablets, took three and got almost instant relief and a good night's sleep. Now free from pain." Complaint was neuralgia.

Sgd. A.D.

Every single tablet is sealed separately in a moisture-proof transparent compartment and will keep fresh and pure for years. It is untouched by human hands throughout manufacture.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues

Obtainable at all Chemists

Sheer Insolence On Part Of "British Friends"

Tagore Takes Up Cudgels On Behalf Of Jawaharlal In Reply To Rathbone

SANTINIKETEN, June 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following statement in reply to Miss Rathbone's open letter to Indians:—

"I have been deeply pained at Miss Rathbone's open letter to Indians. I do not know who Miss Rathbone is, but I take it that she represents the mentality of the average "well-intentioned" Britisher. Her letter is mainly addressed to Jawaharlal and I have no doubt that if that noble fighter of freedom's battle had not been gagged behind prison bars by Miss Rathbone's countrymen he would have made a fitting and spirited reply to her gratuitous sermon. His enforced silence makes it necessary for me to voice a protest even from my sick bed.

The lady has ill-served the cause of her people by addressing so indiscreet, indeed impertinent, a challenge to our conscience. She is scandalised at our ingratitude.—That having "drunk deeply at the wells on English thought" we should still have some thought left for our poor country's interests. English thought, in so far as it is representative of the best traditions of western enlightenment, has indeed taught us much but, let me add, that those of our countrymen, who have profited by it have done so despite the official British attempts to ill-educate us. We might have achieved introduction to western learning through any other Enropean language. Have all the other peoples in the world waited for the British to bring them enlightenment?

Sheer Insolence

It is sheer insolent self-complacence on the part of our so-called English friends to assume that had they not "taught" us we would still have remained in the dark ages.

Through the Official British channels of Education in India have flowed to our children in schools not the best of English thought but its refuse, which has only deprived them of a wholesome repast at the table of their own culture.

Assuming, however, that English language is the only channel left to us for "enlightenment", all that "drinking deeply at its wells" has come to is that in 1932, even after a couple of centuries of British administration, only about one per cent., of the population was found to be literate in English, while in the U.S.S.R. in 1932 after only 15 years of Soviet administration, 98 per cent of the children were educated. (These figures are taken from the Statesman's year-book, an English publication, not likely to err on the Russian side).

But even more necessary than the so-called culture are the bare elementary needs of existence, on which alone can any superstructure of enlightenment rest. And what have the British who have held tight the purse-strings of our nation for more than two centuries and exploited its resources, done for our poor people? I look around and see famished bodies crying for bread. I have seen women in villages dig up mud for a few drops of drinking water, for wells are even more scarce in Indian villages than schools.

The Contrast

I know that the population of England itself is to-day in danger of starvation and I sympathise with them, but when I see how the whole might of the British Navy is engaged in convoying food vessels to the English shores and when I recollect that I have seen our people perish of hunger and not even a cartload of rice brought to their door from the neighbouring district, I cannot help contrasting the British at home with the British in India.

Shall we then be grateful to the British, if not for keeping us fed at least for preserving law and order? I look around and see riots raging all over the country. When scores of Indian lives are lost, our property looted, our women dishonoured, the mighty British arms stir in no action, only the British voice is raised from overseas to chide us for our unfitness to put our house in order. Examples are not wanting in history when even fully armed warriors have shrunk before superior might and contingencies have arisen in the present war when even the bravest among the British, French and Greek soldiers have had to evacuate the battlefield in Europe, because they were overwhelmed by superior armaments,—but when our poor, unarmed and helpless peasants, encumbered with crying babes, flee from homes unable to protect them from armed Goondas, the British officials perhaps smile in contempt at our cowardice. Every British civilian in England is armed to-day for protecting his hearth and home against the enemy, but in India even Lathi-training was forbidden by decree. Our people have been deliberately disarmed and emasculated in order to keep them perpetually cowed and at the mercy of their armed masters.

Queer Expectation

The British hate the Nazis formally challenging their world-mastery and Miss Rathbone expects us to kiss the hand of her people in servility for having riveted chains on ours.

A Government must be judged not by the pretensions of its spokesman but by its actual and effective contribution to the well-being of the people. It is not so much because the British are foreigners that they are unwelcome to us and have found no place in our hearts as because, while pretending to be trustees of our welfare, they have betrayed the great trust and have sacrificed the happiness of millions in India to bloat the pockets of a few capitalists at home.

I should have thought that the decent Britisher would at least keep silent at these wrongs and be grateful to us for our inaction, but that he should add insult to injury and pour salt over our wounds, passes all bounds of decency."—A. P.

Rumanian Parliament To Be Abolished

Govt. To Be Reorganised On Totalitarian Basis

ROME, June 4.

Rumania is shortly to become a "totalitarian State without Parliament", according to a Bucharest message to the Italian News Agency.

General Antonescu, adds the agency, will recast his Government "in a more normal form" replacing generals who have been holding ministerial office since last January by technicians and politicals.

He will then proclaim a new State organisation which will provide for the abolition of Parliament and its substitution by national representation founded on co-operative principles, concludes the message.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION AND EXHIBITION

ALLAHABAD, June 4

Preparations for the 23rd session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Bhagalpur in Bihar, during the X'mas holidays have been started. A reception Committee has been formed.

An exhibition of goods and articles manufactured by Hindus or Hindu companies in Hindustan will be organised during the Mahasabha session.—A. P

PILGRIMS FOR IRAQ ASKED TO POSTPONE JOURNEY

MADRAS, June 4.

"In view of the disturbed condition of Iraq, the Government are most regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to the holy places of Iraq to postpone their journeys", says a Press communique issued by the Government of Madras.

It adds: The Government will notify the public as soon as normal conditions are restored.—A. P.

GOVT.'S REPLY AWAITED

President Of Editors' Conference To Issue Statement On Receiving It

SIMLA, June 2.
(Delayed).

Mr. K. Srinivasan, President of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, at an informal conference to-day, communicated to the members present the official reactions to the Standing Committee's resolutions and decisions.

It appears that the issues have not been finally settled, and the President and the Government would be in correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Srinivasan is expected to make a statement after receiving the Government of India's reply to his letter embodying the committee's decisions.—United Press.

U. S. War Dept. Bill

Govt. Authorised To Take Over Private Property Useful For Defence

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The United States War Department Bill authorising Government to take over private property useful for defence is designed to assure deliveries of defence articles, President Roosevelt told at a Press Conference on Tuesday.

The Bill was the result of the problem arising from a recent strike when it was difficult to interpret the language of the provision of the selective service law permitting the Government to take over private plants which refused to fill defence orders.—Reuter.

Economist Quits Labour Ministry

LONDON, June 4.

Sir William Beveridge, the well-known economist, who was appointed some months ago as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, with special responsibilities for the man-power problem, has resigned his post.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent understands that he will be succeeded by Mr. G. H. Ince, now Secretary of the War Production Council, who will have the rank of Director-General.

Sir William's services will, it is expected, be utilised by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister in charge of Reconstruction, in making a survey of social services.—Reuter.

TRANS-PACIFIC AIR MAILS

SIMLA, June 4.

The Trans-Pacific air mail service, which formerly used to operate weekly between Hongkong and San Francisco, has been operating alternatively in one week from Hongkong and in the other week from Singapore, states a Press Communique.

Air mails for Philippines, Hawaii, Canada, U.S.A., countries in Central and South America West Indies, U. K. and neutral European countries for transmission by the through air route 'via' Changking are being sent one week to Hongkong 'via' Chungking and another week to Singapore to ensure a weekly connection with the Trans-Pacific service.

The rates of air mail fee and the superscription for transmission 'via' Singapore are the same as for the Chungking route.

Air mails for China and Hongking for transmission 'via' Rangoon and Chungking remain unaffected.—A. P.

Jubbulpore Sweepers' Sympathetic Strike

JUBBULPORE, June 4.

Six hundred and forty-four scavengers in the employ of the Jubbulpore Municipality laid down their brooms this morning and went on a general strike without previous notice.

The sweepers' leaders state that the strike has been declared for one day in sympathy with the Burn and Company Pottery Works employees, who are on strike for the last fortnight.

The Municipal authorities have called sweepers from outside Jubbulpore to replace the strikers.—A. P.

Croat Leader Interned At Kupenich

Puppet Govt. Sets Up Military Tribunals To Try Cases Of Treason

JERUSALEM, June 4

The Croat Peasant Party leader M. Matchek, whose whereabouts had been unknown for some time and who was feared dead is now interned at Kupenich, it is learned in authoritative Croat circles in Middle East.

The Vice-President of the party M. Koshutich has also been arrested.

Four special military tribunals have been established in Croat recently and are now trying many cases of alleged treason to the new puppet State.

"Treason" is loyalty to the original Yugoslav kingdom.—Reuter.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN TANKS

NEW YORK, June 4.

"American tanks will travel much faster than foreign ones and will be more difficult to put out of action", said Brigadier General G M. Barnes, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, in a speech to the Society of Automobile Engineers.

He added that so far as was known, no other country possessed vehicles capable of travelling great distances at speeds comparable with the American models. He gave as his reasons for the United States tank superiority the fact that most European tanks have about half the horse power to weight ratio of the corresponding American vehicles.—Reuter.

Daily Papers In Occupied France To Be Further Reduced

LISBON, June 4.

Daily papers in the occupied part of France will in future be reduced from four to two pages by agreement between the papers and the French Council of Ministers, states the Madrid paper, "Informaciones". The price of newspapers will be one franc.—Reuter.

NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS EVACUATED FROM CRETE.

MELBOURNE, June 4.

The War Minister, Mr. Spender announced that 2,887 Australian soldiers have so far been reported evacuated out of the estimated 6,486 in Crete before the German attack. The total evacuated includes 218 wounded.—Reuter.

Husband Sues Wife For Maintenance!

COLOMBO, June 4.

Calling it "sheer necessity" a husband in Colombo has sued his wife for maintenance. He is Mr. S. H. L. Perera, an unemployed city clerk.

At the hearing before the Colombo Commissioner of Bequests to-day Mr. Perera submitted that from time to time he had trouble with his wife and it might be a disgrace to admit it but the fact was she used to assault him.

He was formerly earning Rs. 125 per month, he said. But when he lost his job, his wife dealt him a "thundering slap."

He added that his wife had money and in her will had provided for him handsomely—he was to get Rs. 10,000. He made the application out of sheer necessity.

Hearing has been adjourned.—A.P.

Japanese Claim Smashing Victory In Shansi Province

"40,000 Dead: 20,000 Taken Prisoners: 60,000 Deserters"

SHANGHAI, June 4.

Japanese forces claim a damaging victory over the cream of the Chungking Government's Central Army in Shansi province said a Japanese Army Spokesman here.

He asserted that the Chinese strength in Shansi had been approximately 18 divisions, totalling 150,000 men. He said mopping up operations were progressing steadily and were almost ended.

He estimated the Chinese dead in Shansi at over 40,000. He claimed that 20,000 had been taken prisoners and further claimed that deserters reached about 60,000.

It will be recalled that the Chinese yesterday claimed a victory over the Japanese in this area.

Heavy Casualties In Chungking

Casualties in Monday's air raid on Chungking were probably higher than in any previous raid this year. Sixty seven were killed and many injured in a dug-out in which many took refuge, though it was constructed for trucks and not for the populace.

Many junkmen who remained in their boats were killed when the junks were blown to bits and at least a hundred persons were killed or wounded along the river fronts.

TERRORIST OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI

Propaganda Agent For Nanking Regime Shot Dead

SHANGHAI, June 4.

Yet another terrorist outrage was committed here on Tuesday. Wangyaehsun, who is reported to be the propaganda agent for the Nanking regime, was shot dead by two Chinese gunmen in the French Concession yesterday morning. The gunmen escaped.—Reuter.

CHINA TO BUY 2,000 PURSUIT PLANES

Contributions To Be Raised To Collect Funds

SHANGHAI, June 4.

A poposal to raise contributions from the Chinese in the South Seas to buy 2,000 pursuit planes for the Chinese Air Force has been approved by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek according to the local Chinese press quoting Chengching Yung, Vice-Minister of Overseas affairs at Chungking.

It is added that Chengching Yung will shortly tour the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya to raise funds.—Reuter.

82,000 Czech Officials Dismissed

Germans Take Drastic Step To Stop Sabotage

LONDON, June 4.

Eighty-two thousand officials have been dismissed by German authorities in the Moravia and Bohemian Protectorate according to advices received by Czecho-slovak authorities in London.

The dismissed officials include civil servants in Government departments in Prague, Municipal and Local employees, postmen, railwaymen and school teachers.

These mass dismissals are attributed to the persistent sabotage which continues to tamper the occupation authorities. Recently four serious railway accidents due to untraceable causes had been reported.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE

U. S. Asst. Naval Attache In London Stabs Himself To Death

LONDON, June 4.

It is revealed here that United States Assistant Naval Attache, Lieutenant-Commander Walter Raymond Jones died in strange circumstances in Northern Ireland on Monday.

He is reported to have stabbed himself to death with a bayonet. An inquest was held on Tuesday but the press was not admitted.

The United States Navy Department has announced that the Assistant Naval Attache at the United States Embassy in London has committed suicide.

The death in London(?) of the Assistant Naval Attache at the American Embassy here, Lieutenant-Commander Walter Raymond Jones, was learned here late on Tuesday night.

Circumstances surrounding his death are still the subject of investigation by the American Embassy, and no decision has been made whether an inquest will be held.

Lt.-Commander Jones was unmarried. Before going to London in January he was Naval Aide at White House in Washington and, as such, commander of the Presidential Yacht.

Lt.-Commander Jones had been ill for several days before his death. Just over a week ago it was stated that Paul Hammond was on his way to London as an Assistant Naval Attache to the Embassy for the duration of the war.—Reuter.

East Indies To Purchase More War Materials From U. S.

BATAVIA, June 4.

The Netherlands East Indies have received export licences for the purchases of war materials from the United States, valued at 57 million dollars during April, says the "New York times."

This shows a striking increase since the beginning of the year, for export licenses in January amounted to not more than 11 million dollars.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

WHO COULD HAVE MURDERED MY FATHER AND - - - - -
LOOK OUT!
A DART FROM A BLOWGUN!
AFTER HIM, DON!
HE WAS TOO FAST FOR US/ WONDER WHO IT WAS?
THERE'S A STREAMER ON THIS DART, JIM/ IT SAYS - - - THE YELLOW BEETLE!
1-20
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